United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPENDIX

75-7474

In The

United States Court of Appeals

For The Second Circuit

JANUARY MUSIC CORPORATION, ARCH MUSIC CO. INC., and SEALARK ENTERPRISES, INC.,

Plaintiffs-Appellees,

ve

MUSICOR RECORD CORP., et als,

Defendants,

and

MUSICOR RECORD CORP. and TALMADGE PRODUCTIONS CO., INC.,

Defendants-Appellants.

JOINT APPENDIX

Volume II, pp. 301a - 600a

SAXE, BACON & BOLAN, P.C.

Attorneys for Defendants-Appellants
39 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021

(212) 472-1400

ARNOLD I. RICH

Attorney for Plaintiffs-Appellees
350 Park Avenue

New York, New York 10022 (212) 371-3000

(8795)

LUTZ APPELLATE PRINTERS, INC. Law and Financial Printing

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Berman-cross

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THE COURT: That is why I was puzzled. You said they will decrease. I think they would eliminate the reserve.

A I have to give you a little background on that, if I may.

The Harry Fox Agency does not represent 100 per cent of publishers. They will go into a record company and find that this record company has held M dollars of reserves. Based upon the Harry Fox percentage of publishers represented they would take a claim of perhaps 65 per cent of that reserve. If they were aware that certain of the licenses had been issued on records manufactured and sold, instead of taking a normal 65 per cent they would probably increase it to 70 per cent or 75 per cent to take care of the extra reserve that should have been claimed.

Q The Court's question, it is my question to you, if Musicor is liable on a manufactured basis it just does not mean a darn whether they sold the records or not, is that right?

A Yes.

· ? They are stuck the minute that record comes off the press?

A Yes.

13⁻

O So the question as to a reserve under a manufactured license, there is no such thing as a reserve against returns on a manufactured royalty license only, is there?

A That is right.

O Isn't it a fact -- and I am referring now as a starting point to the first audit you conducted -- at the time you conducted the first audit you were acting as agents for Arch, January and Sealark and Pitfield, is that correct?

A Yes.

2 Isn't it a fact that in the course of this audit all of the records covered by the licenses we have been talking about were treated on a manufactured and sold basis and isnAt it a fact that your office raised the dickens on the question of a "excessive reserve" being maintained on these very records by the Musicor Company which reserve you suggested should be reduced. I am going to show you. This paragraph, right here, and I am referring, your Honor, to Exhibit 10-A.

THE COURT: It is just 10.

MR. COHN: This is the report on the first audit.

I as referring you --

MR.PICH: Referring to the report of Prager & Fenton.

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MR. COHN: Right. Attached to a letter from Harry Fox addressed to the defendant, in this case Musicor, and I would call your attention to a paragraph.

Reserves"and under applied credits I ask you whether or not that paragraph does not refresh your recollection that the Prager & Fenton audit gave great attention to reserves in the case of January, Sealark, Arch and Pitfield and that your agency raised the dickens, so to speak, with Musicor for maintaining excessive reserves based upon the returns, records and royalty payments.

A Yes. The audit does specifically make an issue of the reserves held for the Arch group.

Mr. Berman, based upon your experience and expertise would it be fair to say that custom and usage in the trade would provide for licenses in a situation such as we have in this case between Schroeder and Musicor on a manufactured and sold basis rather than a manufactured basis?

- A It depends on the instructions from the publisher.
- Q I was asking you based upon custom and usage in the industry.

A Normally licenses are issued on the basis of re-

Q That is what I was asking.

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Berman-cross-redirect 243

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MR. COHN: have no further questions of this witness.

THE COURT: Do you have any redirect, Mr. Rich?

MR.COHN: I renew my objection.

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MR. RICH: Yes, I do.

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THE COURT: I will reserve on your objection for the moment.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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BY MR. RICH:

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Q Did you have any conversations with anyone on behalf of the plaintiffs with regard to the licenses providing that it be issued on the basis of royalties and repaid on records manufactured rather than manufactured and sold?

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A Yes.

15 16

Q Based on these conversations is that why the licenses issued by your organization, Harry Fox Agency, provided in

17

most cases except for those 8 licenses for records manufactured

19

18

rather than royalties repaid on the basis of records

20

A Yes.

manufactured and sold?

21 22

Q Did Musicor or any of its representatives over state to the Harry Fox mency to your knowledge before today

23 24

that the licenses that were issued by the Harry Fox Agency

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to Musicor were incorrect in any ray?

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Did they ever claim before today that an unauthorized person signed the license on their behalf?

No.

No.

Did they ever claim before today that although they returned the license signed on behalf of Musicor somehow they were improper licenses or that the licenses should never have been issued because of something to do with United Artists or anything else?

MR. COHN: I o. ject, your Honor. Wasit ever claimed before today? That should be limited to this witness' knowledge, was it ever claimed or was it ever claimed to him or the Harry Fox office?

THE COURT: That is implicit. Was it ever claimed to you?

THE WITNESS: NO.

O Mr. Berman, your position with the Harry Fox agency going back through the end of 1964, toward the end of 1964, the time these licenses were issued, if Musicor ever complained about these licenses or in any way stated that although they returned the licenses that the licenses should not apply to them, would you have known in your capacity with the Harry Fox Agency about such a complaint on the part of Musicor?

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Berman-redirect

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MR. COHN: I will object to that unless it is limited to: Would you have known if such a complaint was made to your agency?

THE COURT: I think we will have to accept that limitation.

Α Yes.

THE COURT: We are not talking about a claim made in this litigation. That is irrelevant to his knowledge.

MR. RICH: That is right.

- So if any complaints about the licenses were made to anybody in the Harry Fox Agency this would have been called to your attention?
 - A Yes.
 - Was it ever called to your attention?
 - V No.
- Do you have any knowledge at all of any complaint about these licenses which you say were issued by your agency to Musico: and returned by Musicor to the Harry Fox Agency?
 - Λ No.
- Did Musicor ever advise you or the Harry Fox Agency that while the licenses that were issued provided for a 2 cent royalty that the royalty was actually a penny and

pgbr Berman-redirect

a half or some other figure?

A No.

O Did Musicor ever advise you or the Harry Fox

Agency that whereas licenses provided for a royalty to be

paid on the basis of records manufactured that they should

have provided for the payment of a royalty on the basis of

records manufactured and sold?

A No.

Q Did Musicor ever advise you or the Harry Fox Agency there whereas a license issued to them provided that cross collateralization would not be permitted that they would nevertheless cross collateralize?

Λ 30.

Q Is there a practice in the record or publishing industries that if a license provides for the payment of a royalty on the basis of records manufactured that the record company is nevertheless entitled to pay royalties on the basis of records manufactured and sold?

(Read.)

A No.

Q Do you know, Mr. Berman, whether or not the accounting firm of Prager & Fenton examined the licenses that are the subject of this action, the ones marked as 1-A through F and in folders 2, 3 and 4? Do you know whether

pgbr

Berman-redirect



or not they examined the licenses that were issued in this particular case, the ones that I just referred to before they went in to conduct their audit?

A No.

THE COURT: You don't know whether they did or not?
THE WITNESS: No.

Fenton would it be normal for them to issue in their report something having to do with reserves and the maintenance of reserves by Musicor. This is if they had not seen the licenses and didn't know if the licenses provided for records manufactured or records manufactured and sold, would it have been normal for them to provide for reserves in their audit report?

A No.]

O Do you understand that question?

THE COURT: I don't think the question is intelligible.

We are worried about this: I would gather from the first audit report, and I have not looked at the other two in the last few minutes, but Prager & Fenton in that first audit report dated May 13, 1968, seems to assume that Music is entitled to take some valid reserves with respect to its accounts with Arch, January, and Sealark, isn't that

	309a
1	pgbr Berman-redirect 248
2	right?
3	THE WITNESS: Yes.
4	THE COURT: It is a question of the amount of
5	reserves, right?
6	THE WITNESS: Yes.
7	THE COURT: And they question the amount?
8	THE WITNESS: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Would it not follow that Prager &
10	Fenton were thinking that royalties were due only on records
11	manufactured and sold?
12	THE WITNESS: Yes.
13	THE COURT: Otherwise they would not even be talking
14	about reference at all.
15	THE WITHESS: Yes.
16	THE COURT: They would disallow the whole
17	reserve?
18	THE WITNESS: Yes.
19	THE COURT: The question for me and I don't
20	mean to get you involved in my business but I have to
21	worry about what inference I draw from this report: Did
22	Fox instruct Prager and Feton that Prager & Fenton was to assume
23	or consider that royalties were due from these three
24	companies only on records manufactured and sold?
25	Λ 110.

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Berman-redirect



THE COURT: One slow step at a time. You will help me more that way.

You didn't give any such instructions to them?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: To your knowledge?

THE WITNESS : No.

THE COURT: Would it be your assumption that Prager &
Fenton made these audits without any specific instructions
from Fox?

THE WITNESS: Except for the fact that we asked them | to isolate the claim.

THE COURT: With that exception.

We will get back to that, I assume, later.

I take it you don't really know the basis on which Prager & Fenton assumed what it did in making this audit do you?

THE WITNESS No. Without examining each
license they would normally go in and audit in their usual
vay and that is frankly on the basis of manufactured and sold.

THE COURT: Because that is the normal way?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

sort of fragmenting this case. We will have to come back to you on the quetion of whether these audits were settled.

1 pghr Berman-redirect-recross 250 2 But we are trying to take one step at a time. That may 3 not be good or bad but that is the way we are doing it. 4 RECROSS EXAMINATION 5 BY MR. COHN: Q With reference to Mr. Rich's question to you, if 7 Musicor was audited on the basis of manufactured and sold, 8 not manufactured, and if Musicor believed it was operating under United Artists licenses which did provide manufactured 10 and sold rather than manufactured, they would have had no 11 reason to complain to you about anything, would they? 12 MR. RICH: I object. 13 THE COURT: Let's have the question read. 14 (Question read.) 15 MR RICH: Objection. I don't think that witness 16 can answer that. That is speculation. 17 MR. COMM: I am trying to get at --18 THE COURT: That is a matter for argument. 19 0 Mr. Rich askedyou, did you hear about any 20 complaint about licenses saying manufactured. You recall 21 that? 22 A Yes. 23 My question to you is: Pracer & Fenton treated 24 these records on a manufactured and sold basis and not on a 25 manufactured basis?

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A Yes.

Q You said the norm in the industry is manufactured and sold?

A Yes.

Q The United Artists licenses are manufactured and sold?

A Yes. I assume so.

? In the license you issued did you have a standard provision that even though you issue a new license in behalf of a publisher that that new license you issue does not supersede or in any way affect a prior license in effect respecting the same records?

Isn't that standard?

May I hear that question?

(Read.)

MR. RICH: The question is effected to who?

If a license is issued to another company is it effected with respect to the other company or is it effected with regard to the new company?

I am not sure I understand the question.

THE COURT: Do you understand it?

THE WITNES: Not really.

* Q Maybe I could rephrase it.

Isn't it a fact, Mr. Berman, that in the standard Harry Fox license it is made clear that even though

a new license is being issued in behalf of your client that that new license is not meant to supersede nor in any way effect any prior licenses in effect respecting the particular musical composition being recorded?

MR. RICH: I will object unless the question refers, issued to who?

MR. COHN: I assume that when they issue a license to a company they are not attempting to establish contractual rights with 50,000 other people who are not --

MR. RICH: My objection goes to this basis -THE COURT: Cut this out.

MR. RICH: The licenses Mr. Cohen had been referring to before were licenses issued to United Artists. Now, there is a license issued to a company called Musicor. I ask whether or not Mr. Cohn's question refers to the licenses --

THE COURT: Mr. Berman, you are aware, I take it, from what you said before, that at a certain point the licenses of January, Arch and Sealark were issued to United Artists?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Were they issued to United Artists and Musicor?

A We did not issue those licenses so I really don't know how they were issued to United Artists. We issued licenses to Musicor and they were to the best of my

knowledge executed and returned. I have no knowledge --

THE COURT: I thought you said there were some prior licenses issued through your offices that involved United Artists. Maybe I am mistaken. Not insofar as these publishers are concerned.

THE COURT: You have situations come up where
you have the same musical composition and you have issued
one license to a record company and then you are going to
issue another license to the same record company for the same composition.

THE WITNESS: The new license would supersede the old license.

THE COURT: I want to get the picture.

Do you have to have a license for each record?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Each record on each record number.

THE COURT: Even if it is the same performer and the same group?

THE WITHESS: Yes.

THE COURT: If you have a license on a composition issued to a company for a particular record and record number then a year later you have another license issued to the same comp — for a different record and record number,

Mr. Cobn's question is, I think, is it an industry practice

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that that second license does or does not superseda or change the terms vis-a-vis the first license.

THE WITNESS: Unless the second license specifically refers to the same record number and the same artist as the first license, both licenses would remain in effect. In other words, there is no -- we have no reason to have two existing licenses to one company for the same recording by the same artist.

If some some reason we were asked to supercode a license because a publisher requires a different provision in the license we would supersede it. But we issue licenses to each record company and we issued a license to Musicon based on their request or the request of the publisher.

These are the licensees --

THE COURT: I am mixed up.

I don't want to get into a big colloquy.

Is our problem that we have got a license issued to United

Artists for the same composition on a particular record

and then at a later date we have a license issued to Musicor

on a particular composition for the same record?

I address this to Mr. Rich? Is it for the same record or for a different record?

MR.RICH: I believe it pertains possibly in some case to the same recording not -- there is a different label.

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In other words, with regard to the UA recordings, there was a different label and I think that Mr. Berman has just referred to the fact that you need a new license if you have a different label, even though the recording itself may be the same.

THE COURT: But you didn't have United Artists involved any more but just Musicor?

MR. RICH: Yes.

THE COURT: I want to know: Is our problem related to this, same license or same composition, same record or is it a different record?

MR.RICH: If it is the same in addition to what you are saying, if it is also the same licensee then it would be the same license.

In this particular case United Artists' licenses were not issued to Musicor. They were issued by the plaintiffs to a company called United Artists. The label under which those records were released were different --

THE COURT: It is a different licenseee.

MR. PICH: A different license company. It is the same, your Monor --

THE COURT: That is the only change.

MR. PICH: Not in all cases.

THE COURT: Let's take those cases.

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22 23

There were some cases where the only change was you had a new licenses.

NR. RICH: And a new label and therefore a new license, correct.

THE COURT: You are saying in some cases there were other changes?

MR.RICH: There were other recordings that did not revert back to the United Artists recordings.

THE COURT: Let us suppose --

MR. RICH: If T may perhaps clarify this a little bit. For example, you have a recording — let us say RCA comes cut with the — and the song was licensed to RCA by the KYZ Publishing Company. A tape company, a company that comes out and manufactured pre-recorded tape wants to use that same recording but it wants to distribute that recording for itself, for its tape manufacturer, a new license would have to be issued to the tape company even though it is the identical recording because it is a different licensing.

THE COURT: Mr. Berman, let us suppose the situation we were just talking about: You have the same composition, the same license or, you have got the same record, only there comes a time when it is going to be issued under the label of X instead of Y because of a change in ownership or something like that; is there any industry practice about

whether the second license to the second licensee will or will not be the same, carry over the same terms as the first licensee?

THE WITHESS: No.

BY MR. COHN:

Mr. Berman, if the fact is not as suggested by
"r. Rich that the record was originally put out under United
Artists' label but the fact should turn out the record was
also put out under exactly the same label, Musicor, including
the leriod of time when the license was issued to United
Artists-Musicor -- you follow me?

A Yes.

Take that situation. Same license, same label, same record number. Follow me on all of theose. Not a difference in the world.

THE COURT: Just a difference in licensee.

MR. COMN: Possibly not a difference there. The original one was --

THE COURT: You are assumingnow the same licensee?

MR. COHN: Yes and although the license was issuel to United Artists Records I think the testimony will show in effect United Artists Records was a distributor, Musicor was the manufacturer at all times, and the license was availed of by Musicor as the manufacturer,

but

	319a
1	Berman-recross (258)
2	mpt Imoted Artists which purely performed a distribution
3	
4	THE COURT: What assumption do you want the
5	witness to consider?
6	MR. COHN: I want him to consider the licenses
7	
8	issued to Musicor, issued to United Artists as a distributor
	United Artists is in business with Musicor. Musicor does
9	the manufacturing, United Artist does the distributing.
10	I want you to assume that exactly the same record,
11	same number, same Musicor label, which was a Musicor label in
12	United Artists, same everything.
13	Now, when a second license is issued, is it fair
14	to say that your office provides in that second license that
15	nothing in the second license should supersede the contents
16	of the first license if in effect?
17	MR. RICH: I object to the question on the
18	ground
19	THE COURT: Overruled.
20	MR.RICH: May I give my grounds?
21	THE COURT: No.
22	THE WITNESS: It is a difficult question to
23	answer. There would be repeat that question.
24	THE COURT: Assume for the purpose of argument you
25	have the same licensor, the same composition, the same record,
	Tecord,

the same label, and you have got this really basically
the same licensor but instead of having United Artists being
the distributor you have just Musicor. Instead of the
Musicor-United Artists combination you have the same label.
Is there any practice about your office if they do issue a
new license, is there any practice about whether the new
license will or will not have new terms?

MR. RICH: There are other facts that ought to be put into that question.

THE COURT: You can do that later.

THE WITNESS: There would be no reason for us to issue a new license unless there were new terms. We would not issue a duplicate license for the sake of issuing licenses.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Cohn?
BY MR. COHN:

O My original question to you was this: Whether you speculate as to whether there would have been a reason or would not have been a reason, isn't it a fact that in issuing new licenses in this very case you inserted a provision that the new licenses were not to supersede the terms of the old licenses?

- A Let me see the license.
- Q Which one, the old or new?

321a 1 pgbr Berman-recross 260 2 A Both of them. I only issued one. 3 O Here is one purportedly issued by you. THE COURT: What exhibit number? 5 MR. COHN: It is for identification HH. 6 I will ask you whether or not examining that it refreshes your recollection as to whether or not there appears in there a statement "This license does not supersede mor in any way 8 effect any prior licenses now in effect respecting recordings of said musical composition," and I call your at-10 tention to the record No. MM203MS3008, and then I will show 11 you HH-1, and HH-2 for identification and ask you what we 12 can call the United Artists license and ask you whether or 13 14 not they don't refer to the same number. 15 MR. RICH: Objection. I say that the question is improper. The witness should be asked as to whether 16 or not it supersedes a license issued to the same licensee, 18 not a --THE COURT: You objection is overruled. 19 THE WITNESS: Well, the purpose of the clause, the 21 clause says --O First of all, is there such a clause there? 22 23 Yes. It says this license covers and is limited to one particular recording, the music composition as performed by the artist on the record number set forth, and this 25

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said musical composition.

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Berman-recross 1 261 license does mot supersede nor in any way effect any prior licenses now in effect respecting recordings of

This, of course, only refers to any --

THE COURT: You are not reading any more?

THE WITNESS: No. This of course only refers to licenses issued to Musicor and -- we did not, as far as the Harry Fox Agency is concerned, we did not issue any licenses to United Artists for these particular compositions on this particular record number. We did issue licenses only to Musicor.

O Are you saying that you were probably unaware of the existence of the United Artists licenses at a time this provision about this Harry Fox license not superseding any prior license, could that have been the situation?

A I know of no United Artists license.

O Andnot having known of that with different terms you issued this license with the provision you read to his Honor, the not superseding provision?

A To a new company, yes.

You said that somebody had told you that you ware to attempt to get a license which provided from Musicor at some point, which provided manufactured rather than manufactured and sold, do you recall that?

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A Yes.

Q Could you fix a time for us and tell us who told you to attempt to issue and obtain the execution of such a license or such licenses?

A It is difficult for me to fix a time except in a general basis. It may have been late in 1965. I think that was the time. I was instructed by --

MR. RICH: We said '65.

MP. COHN: Mr. Rich shouldn't testify in the middle of an answer. He has been doing this all through the witness' testimony.

THE COURT: Go ahead with your answer.

- The time is vague. I was told by Aaron Schroeder and Abbie Schroeder --
 - Q Is this a telephone conversation?
 - A Yes.
- O Can you give us the substance of what you recall being said?

A The substance was any licenses issued to Musicor, any of their copyrights could be issued on a record manufactured basis.

• Q I think what Mr. Rich was trying to suggest to you was might this have been late in 1964 at a time when this flood of licenses were sent out by you?

25

1	pgbr Berman-recross (263)
2	A I don't remember.
3	Q Was it Mr. Schroeder or Mrs.?
4	A They both acted at the same time.
5	Q Was it a telephone conversation?
6	A Yes.
7	O They were sort of joining in on the other end. That
8	is right.
9	Q You don't recall which?
10	A No.
11	Q It was sort of a composit, of what they were both
12	saying to you?
13	A They work together.
14	Q Were those instructions every changed?
15	A Not to my knowledge.
16	
17	O But the fact is that you saw after you received those instructions you did issue new licenses on a manu-
18	factured and sold basis rather than a manufactured basis,
19	did you not?
20	Λ Apparently we did.
21	
22	rager a renton made the first audit,
23	the audit for the period 1964 to 1967 withdrawn.
24	Prager & Fenton were required to give special
25	attention to the January, Sealark, Arch and Pitfield
	recordings, were they not?

 A Yes.

Q In fact the special attention was such that they had to lo a separate computation for everything and put it in a separate column with reference to those companies, is that not so?

A Not for everything. As I recall, it only covered no charge records. They did not accept in the text of the audit to segregate the reserve.

O Isn't it a fact that with reference to every bit of computation done in the 1964 through 1967 audit there is a separate finding including that of reserves referring you again to that textual paragraph with reference to the Schroeders?

A Yes.

Q Wouldn't that lead you to conclude that in giving the special attention to the Schroeder group that Prager & Fenton were familiar and had to be familiar with the appropriate licensing provisions governing the rights of their clients?

A No.

O But you certainly were, weren't you?

A Yes.

Q After the Prager & Fenton report was sent to Musicor was it sent under a letter from you asking that that claim

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be given attention?

A Yes.

- Q And after that did conversations ensue between representatives of Musicor and representatives of Marry Fox?
 - A Yes.
- At the time those conversations took place -- we are now in the year 1968 -- if it were not known for some reason to Prager & Fenton it was certainly known to the Harry Fox office that Mr. Schroeder wanted his licenses to cover manufacturer only, wasn't it?
 - A Yes.
- O But that contention was never urged once in the discussions which your office had with Mr. Talmadge or any of his representatives, was it?
- A Mr.Fox, when he had conversations with Mr. Talmadge, knew that the January interests were not to be included in any discussions.
- Q Wait a minute. This whole audit report was discussed. Youhave testified in your deposition, havne't you, that there was a segregation as to items but that there was not a segregation as to financial or as to the audit and that the whole thing was a subject of discussion; isn't that so?

MR. RICH: I don't understand the question.

Berman-recross 265a
THE COURT: I don't either.
Why can't we get from him what the discussions
We will take a short recess.
(Recess.)

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2 THE COURT: It seems to me that we are keeping this witness on the stand a little long at this 3 Maybe we can somehow summarize it this way. point.

> Is it correct that although you don't recall when this occurred, your testimony is that you sent out the licenses on behalf of plaintiffs saying that royalties were due upon records manufactured?

> > THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: That you did that pursuant to the instructions of Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder?

> THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: To some extent, and in a few cases you sent out, or your company sent out, licenses providing for royalties on records manufactured and Do you know why you did that? sold.

THE WITNESS: It must have been a clerical error.

THE COURT: Now we have covered the fact that at least on this first audit, the one that was issued some time in 1968, your auditor must have assumed that royalties were due to the plaintiffs on records manufactured and sold, right, right?

THE WITNESS:

THE COURT: You don't know the basis for

THE COURT: Did you thereafter have any conversations with anybody representing Musicor?

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then sent it on.

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THE WITNESS: I personally did not. 3 Harry Fox did.

THE COURT: Mr. Fox did?

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THE WITNESS: Yes.

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MR. RICH: Are we talking about that

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first audit?

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THE COURT: Yes.

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That's the only one he has been questioned

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about so far.

I frankly think that's all we can get out of this witness on this point and it seems to me that, Mr. Cohn and Mr. Rich, the way this issue stands, I think there is enough in the evidence to permit the introduction of the documents into evidence. But that by no means solves our problem, and, really, I think we have to have testimony from the principals and we could let this witness go temporarily and get to that. I will receive into evidence your exhibits lA through IF and 2, 3 and 4, but obviously, the weight to be accorded those depends on the whole testimony nad the question of whether they need to be reformed in accordance with some other understanding of the parties. That still has to be resolved.

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MR. COIN: I will ask no further questions.

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MR. RICH: I have a couple of questions to ask the witness right on the point that were discussed.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. RICH:

You said you did not recall the time of your versations with Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder about the issuance of licenses on the basis of records manufactured eather than manufactured and sold. Do you recall that testimony?

- A Yes, I did not recall the specific time.
- O The conversation that you had with them would have been obviously prior to the time the licenses were issued, is that correct?

A Yes.

A little while ago you were questioned by the judge with regard to certain similarities and also by Mr. Cohn with regard to the same recording the same artist. Do you recall that?

A Yes.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibits 1A through F2, F3 and

F4 were received in evidence.)

THE COURT: That means that 2A is is received.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE

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(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2A was received in evidence.)

O I show you Exhibit HHl and HH2 for identification, which were the UA licenses in connection with the songs that are mentioned there. According to those licenses, Mr. Berman, which is the party that was required to pay the license fee to the plaintiffs?

A . United Artists Records.

Q And not Music, am I correct?

A No.

these?

, THE COURT: Does anybody want to offer

MR.COHN: I would be delighted to.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, I object to these

licenses being offered. I know --

THE COURT: You are asking questions about them

MR. RICH: Your Honor permitted Mr. Cohn to ask questions about them.

THE COURT: I'll receive them.

MR. RICH: Our point is that these documents have nothing to do with this particular lawsuit. They were issued to another company, another company had to remit royalties.

on a completely subjective basis by both David Gotterer, the

company's accountant, and Arthur Talmadge. The mechani-

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	Berman-redirect
	cal licenses issued do not authorize reserves.
	THE COURT: Is there an objection.
	MR. COHN: Yes, that's objected to.
:	THE COURT: Sustained.
6	MR. RICH: I should have directed this
7	to the court's attention.
8	THE COURT: I saw that language. I'll
9	give the proper weight to it.
10	MR. RICH: That was also in Exhibit 11.
11	THE COURT: All right.
12	MR. RICH: I'm through with the witness.
13	THE COURT: If there is any argument we
14	can save it.
15	MR. RICH: The UA licenses had referred
16	to Musicor. My examination does not reveal
17	MR. COHN: Do you want me to supply
18	THE COURT: Let's have the next witness.
19	You may step down.
20	(Witness excused.)
21	MR. COHN: With reference to Mr. Rich's
22	last statement
23	THE COURT: I don't need anything further.
24	Let's have another witness.
25	Do you have any other witnesses on this

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point, Mr. Rich?

MR. RICH: When you say "this point" --THE COURT: Meaning the authenticity of the license agreements or the meaning of the license agreements.

MR. RICH: On the authenticity, yes, your Honor.

Your Honor, before Mrs. Schroeder is called --I started to call her -- your Honor has ruled that these licenses are to be marked in evidence. I was going to call Mrs. Schroeder on this but I'll call her in connection with other things. Perhaps I need not call her now. I'll call her later on. I think we can resume with Mr. Straus.

THE COURT: Gentlemen, the way it seems to me the thing is shaping up is this: We have a basic issue as to whether the license arrangement was for manufactured on the one hand or manufactured and sold. If I resolve that issue I think we can then easily determine the exact makeup of the claims and so forth, and I think my premonitions this morning were probably unfounded. In other words, I don't think we have to sit here and go through this routine license by license.

I think, although it may be a little bizarre, what we really ought to do is to try to resolve here and get all the evidence in that anybody wants to put in on this basic, underlying issue, and then I am sure that Mr. Steinberg and Mr. Straus can verify that if one side wins, so-and-so gets so much money, or that kind of thing. If we could do this: would it be acceptable to the parties to just pursue what we call this basic issue? This may mean going right to Mr. Talmadge.

MR. RICH: If I may respond to that, I think the suggestion is a good one, but I have a very severe problem with regard to it.

Mr. Talmadge will take the stand and testify, as Mr. Cohn testified, to a conversation that he had with Mr. Schroeder and/or Mrs. Schroeder.
Mrs. Schroeder is in court.

I think I advised you, your Honor, last week through Mrs. March, that Mr. Schroeder's father at that time -- this is last Thursday -- was deathly ill. He did pass away. Mr. Schroeder is in a period of mourning right now. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Schroeder was and is, but because this case was going on and because I explained to her the fact that I needed

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her with me because she may have knowledge of various things that I don't have knowledge of, depending on testimony given in this case, to try to see if she could come to court this morning, which she has done It would be improper for me to ask Mr. Schroeder to do so. I cannot. There is a specific mourning period in the Jewish religion and Mr. Schroeder is observing that. As a matter of fact, people --

THE COURT: Why does that prevent Mr. Talmadge from starting to testify?

MR. RICH: That's fine. The issue itself can't be resolved because I'll be unable to call Mr. Schroeder as a rebuttal witness until some future time.

THE COURT: Let's take it one step at a time.

MR. COHM: As to that, we are sorry Mr. Schroeder had a death in his family, but Mr. Schroeder and not Mrs. Schroeder is the one with whom the conversations took place. I have documents relating on the question of authenticity which relate to Mr. Schroeder. I realize he has not been here once in the course of this whole thing. Is he going to be here and when?

THE COURT: I think if you would lead

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE

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off with Mr. Talmadge -- I regard this as your burden and I think we could just use every moment. Lead off with Mr. Talmadge and hear his side, and then we

will see what has to be done after that.

MR. COHN: Can I do that after lunch? What time do you usually like to start?

THE COURT: Maybe we can go to one. Can you start with Mr. Talmadge now?

MR. BELDOCK: I represent in this case
the three distributors who were named. I have, I think,
waited patiently while there was an explanation of the
facts as to what was involved in this case. I have
heard no reference whatsoever to the distributors.
Apparently that is no issue in this case, the distributors' liability.

We had earlier back in 1974 set forth a statement of facts with regard to Mr. Rich's claims and at that time, at a meeting with your Honor, I mentioned, although we got off that subject, that there did not appear to be any issue about liability on the part of the distributors, and as you etched the issues out in the case it is quite clear they are not involved.

Albeit I would like to attend because I find the case very interesting, as long as my clients

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ARTHUR TALMADGE, called as

a witness by defendants, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MR. COHN:

0 Mr. Talmadge, are you the president of Musicor?

A At the present time, no.

At the time involved with the events in this case, say from 1964 through 1971, were you the president of Musicor?

A Yes.

Ω Prior to becoming president of Musicor did you occupy a position with United Artists Records?

A Yes.

0 What was your position?

A Vice president and general manager and then president of the Record Division of the motion picture company.

O Of United Artists?

A Yes.

THE COURT: Prior to --

THE WITNESS: 1946. 1964

THE COURT: You were vice president and

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president of what?

THE WITNESS: United Artists Record Division, or United Artists Records, as it was known.

THE COURT: That was a division of what?

THE WITNESS: United Artists Motion

Picture Company.

- Q How long have you been in the music business?
- A Since 1946.
- O How long were you with United Artists?
- A Approximately about three years.
- 0 When did a company called Musicor first come to your attention?

A Before joining United Artists I was vice president with Mercury Records in Chicago for 15 years.

MR. RICH: Could the witness just answer the question.

MR. COHEN: I think this is leading into it.

THE COURT: Please.

A And then prior to joining United Artists

I created a label called Musicor Records.

- O That was your originally created label?
- A Yes.
 - Q When did Aaron Schroeder first have anything

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Talmadge-direct

to do with Musicor?

A When I joined United Artists in 1960 I met
Aaron Schroeder and there was a singer named Gene Pitney.
I asked Mr. Schroeder to put Mr. Pitney on the United
Artists label. Mr. Schroeder said no, he wanted a
label of his own. I advised Mr. Schroeder that I
owned a label called Musicor and if United Artists would
permit it we would put Gene Pitney on the Musicor label.
He would own 50 per cent --

THE COURT: Who is "he"?

THE WITNESS: Aaron Schroeder.

A -- and I, Arthur Talmadge, would own 50 per cent.

O Approximately when was this?

A This was approximately in 1960.

O Did you obtain the permission of United Artists and did such arrangement whereby you and Schroeder became 50-50 in Musicor eventuate?

A Yes.

O Did Musicor, as owned by you and Schroeder, put out recordings by a recording star named Gene Pitney?

A Yes.

Q Did Schroeder hold licenses for Gene Pitney

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	Talmadge-direct
,	Artists Roords and on the license agreement there is
3	contained a reference by initials to Musicor labels,
4	is that right?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Is that the case in and
7	Q Is that the case in each and every one of the licenses?
8	A Yes.
9	103.
10	THE COURT: I'm not clear.
	This was a record operation at this time,
11	right? You are talking about a record operation you
12	and Schroeder were involved in?
13	
14	THE WITNESS: Mr. Schroeder was the presi-
15	dent of Musicor when we created this company. I was
16	the vice president and subsequently the president of
17	United Artists, which distributed Musicor. Mr.
	Schroeder's regular business was a publisher of these
18	companies, January, Arch, Sealark and Pitfield.
19	THE COURT: He was president of those com-
20	panies?
21	THE WITNESS: I again
22	of it.
23	
4	THE COURT: He was head of the publishing companies.
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	THE WITNESS: He owned the publishing com-

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panies and I assumed he was the president.

THE COURT: When Mr. Cohn asked you about Schroeder holding the licenses --

THE WITNESS: In essence he issued it to himself.

THE COURT: So far in this case I have not been involved with any licenses held by January or Arch or Sealark but with their licenses held for publishing held by those entities.

THE WITNESS: Yes. May I explain? THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: When Mr. Schroeder was the president of Musicor he was also the owner and the head of January, Arch, Sealark and Pitfield Publishing Companies in a separate location. He issued these licenses for the Gene Pitney recordings and other recordings under the Musicor label to United Artists from his publishing companies, January, Arch, Sealark, and Pitfield. When these licenses issued they were issued to Musicor with United Artists as the distributor of our label.

Does each one of these licenses to United Artists Records, Inc. bear a specific reference to the Musicor label?

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1	pga19	Talmadge-direct
2	A	Yes.
3	0	Musicor was owned by you and Schroeder
4	A	That is true.
5		THE COURT: Let's adjourn.
6		2:15.
7		MR. COHN: I have a sentence before
8	Judge Knapp	at 2 o'clock but I shall be back in
9	time.	mail Le back in
10		(Recess.)
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(2:20 p.m.)

ARTHUR TALMADGE resumed.

THE COURT: Can I see Exhibits HHl and HH2, those United Artists licerses that are in evidence.

MR. COHN: Yes, your Honor. I think the other side had them last.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: I have them, gentlemen.

DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED

BY MR. COHN:

O Mr. Talmadge, before the lunch recess I believe we were at a point where you testified that Schroeder, through his entities, issued these licenses to United Artists, Inc. on a basis whereby the records were to be manufactured under the Musicor label.

A Yes.

O Your testimony is that on each and every one of the licenses, the United Artists licenses, the United Artists-Musicor licenses governing the records at issue in this case, there is a specific reference to the Musicor label?

A Yes.

That's why I asked for HHl. HHl is a 0

license dated January 28, 1964. I just was looking 2 3 to see if there was a reference. 4 Could you explain that to the judge? 5 It's right here (indicating). 6 MR. RICH: May I see that, your Honor? 7 I missed it myself. 8 Mr. Talmadge, have you reviewed Exhibit HH, 9 which was premarked by the defense? Exhibit HH contains the licenses issued by the Schroeder entities 10 to United Artists Records for the recording of records 11 12 involved in this case under the Musicor label. 13 Yes, sir. These are the licenses issued 14 to Musicor and United Artists. 15 Q Are these the licenses which Musicor has operated under at all times involved in the litigation 16 17 in this suit? 18 Yes. 19 MR. COHN: I offer these in evidence, 20 your Honor. 21 I'll offer HH. There are already in evidence HHl and 2. I now offer the balance of the 22 23 licenses which tie in with the records in this case 24 and have been premarked Defendant's Exhibits HH. 25 MR. RICH: I object to the introduction

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they would be?

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That's what i.

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	2	pgazs	Talmadge-direct
		Λ	That was subsequent to May 8, 1964.
	3	Ď	What happened on or about May 8, 1964?
	4	Α	May 8, 1961, Musicor began to function under
	5	its own ope	
6	3	Q	
7	,	A	Did you in effect buy out Schroeder?
8			Yes, I did.
9		0	How much money did you pay
			THE COURT: Is this the May 8, '64 date?
10			THE WITNESS: When the purchase agree-
11		ment between	Schroeder and myself as stockholders was
12		consummated.	
13			THE COURT
14		4h	THE COURT: Generally speaking, what was
15		the purchase	agreement to do?
15			THE WITNESS: I bought out his interest
16		in Musicor.	
17		Ω	How much did you pay?
18			Control of the second s
19			\$110,000 in cash and \$50,000 in payments.
20			In addition to the 110?
21		A	des.
22		. 0	Cotal of \$160,000?
		A Y	es.
23		• Q A	fter your purchase of Schroeder's interest
24			id you continue to manufacture and sell
25			the platters, involved in this case

	1 pga24 Talmadge-direct
	under the United Artists licenses?
	A Yes.
•	Q Did you enter into an agreement with United
5	Artists? Did Musicor enter into an agreement with
6	Dnited Artists?
7	A The settlement agreement was entered in with
8	United Artists.
9	O You bought out Schroeder's interest and
10	now you were 100 Musicor?
11	A Yes.
12	Ω Did you quit United Artists at that
13	point?
14	A I quit prior to that.
15	Ω You quit just prior to that?
16	A Yes.
17	O Did you have an agreement with United Artists
18	selling up with what happened to inventory and who had
- 19	liabilities concerning these records issued in this
20	case?
21	A Yes. It was a written, finalized agree-
22	ment.
23	Referring to the records in this case,
24	is that correct?

Yes.

in evidence as Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4, I believe?

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:	0
3	THE COURT: I don't understand that.
4	Decemger 21st, retroactive to October.
5	
6	Ω 1964?
	A Yes.
7	Ω Do any of them bear your signature?
8	A No.
9	Ω Did you authoris-
10	O Did you authorize anybody else to sign your
11	name to any of these licenses?
	A No one was authorized to sign my name at
12	that time?
13	Q I'll come to it next. The answer to that
14	is no?
15	A No.
16	
17	Q At any time did you authorize anyone to sign
"	your name to these licenses?
18	A Yes. That was subsequent to the receipt
19	of these licenses at a later date.
20	O At a what?
21	
22	A At a later date we appointed two agents. O But not to these
3	these particular licenses?
	A No.
4	Q I want to stick to these licenses first.
5	Do any of these licenses bear your genuine
	bear your genuine

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signature?

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A No.

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O Did you ever authorize anyone else to sign your name to these licenses?

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No one.

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Q Were there occasions in other dealings when you did permit Musicor to sign licenses through a signature other than yours?

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A Yes.

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What were the signatures other than yours?

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A Natalie Grob and Barbara Bock.

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O Was it your stipulation that each time they signed a license they were to indicate alongside their signatures the word "agent"?

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A Yes.

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(Defendants' Exhibits II and JJ marked for identification.)

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Ω I want to show you II and JJ for identification and ask you whether those are samples of licenses signed by Barbara Bock and Natalie Grob, with the word "agent" written alongside of their names under the legend Musicor.

23

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A Yes, they are.

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O Do any of the licenses which the plain-

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pga28 Talmadge-direct
tiff offered this morning, Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4,
contain the signatures of Natalie Grob or Barbara Bock
as agent?
A No.
O Is there any authorized signature on any
of the licenses offered by plaintiff this morning?
A None of them.
O Did you ever see these licenses or
something like them before?
A Yes.
O Could you tell his Honor when and under
what circumstances?
A Upon receipt of these licenses
Q Referring now to Plaintiffs' Exhibits 1,
2, 3 qnd 4?
A Yes.
Q When was this?
A This was the latter part of December, 1964.
The licenses came in in Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4 dated
December 21st as of October, 1964.
O How did you receive them?
A They came in the mail.

You don't know who mailed them?

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No.

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2 THE COURT: Did you have a covering letter for this occasion when you sent them back? 3

THE WITNESS: I just packed them up.

I sent them right up.

THE COURT: Do you remember whether you sent them to Fox or Schroeder?

THE WITNESS: I don't recall.

- Did there come a time when these licenses were returned to you again?
 - Yes.
 - How long after the first mailing?
- I would say they came back approximately two or three weeks later.
- When they came to you a second time where there had previously been a blank under the word "Musicor" was anything written?
 - Hy name.
 - Had you signed your name? 0
 - No, that's not my signature.
- When you received these licenses back two or three weeks later with a signature purporting to be yours, what did you do?
 - I called up Mr. Schroeder.
 - Tell us what you said to Mr. Schroeder and 0

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what he said to you, as best as you can recall.

A I was very upset about these licenses coming back to me with the signature which was not mine and I called up Mr. Schroeder and said, "Look, what the hell is going on here? I have received these licenses with a signature that is not mine for licenses that we are operating and using from the original licenses from United Artists and I don't see any reason why these licenses should be sent back to me. Who in the devil signed them?"

Q Did you say anything to him as to why you specifically had not signed the licenses?

A Yes. I said, "There is no reason for me not to sign these licenses because we have licenses -- there is no reason for sending the licenses I sent, sent back."

MR. RICH: Can the reporter read it?

MR. COHN: I think you have a double negative.

A There is no reason for me to sign these licenses and that's why I sent then back unsigned.

? Did you tell him why?

A I said, "We have licenses that you issued through your various publishing companies as the head



of the publishing co Finles to Musicor when they were being distributed, when Musicor was being distributed by the United Artists, and these are the licenses under which we are paying our royalties and are now in effect and will continue to be in effect as long as these same recordings are issued under the label Musicor."

O Did you have any discussion with Schroeder?
Did you say anything to him about the rate of royalty
provided in these new licenses which had been sent to
you?

A I then mentioned to Schroeder of a discussion that we had prior to the purchase of the company, that the purchase price was extremely high and that as a concession and the fact that I was enjoying the reputation in the industry as one of the top merchandisers in the field, that I would have these various recordings by Gene Pitney reissued and that we had discussed, and he had agreed that all the recordings contained in the albums issued by United Artists and distributed by them would then contain a 1-1/2-cent rate for those recordings done prior to May 8, 1964 as used in albums only.

O Did these new licenses which had been mailed

Talmadge-direct

to you contain the 1-1/2-cent provision you say Schroeder had agreed upon?

- A No.
- Q You objected to that?
- A Strenuously.
- Q What did Schroeder say when you told him that you would not go by these new licenses?

Well, as far as the new licenses were concerned, he said he knew that his office had issued these licenses to United Artists, which he was well aware of. He said as far as the licenses that I had received the second time, that it was evidently a clarical error and it was issued to us and had no bearing on the original license and the original selections and the original recordings done by the various artists that Musicor had issued and described by United Artists and to disregard these licenses inasmuch as we had been operating under those licenses since the takeover of the company from May 8th to the time that he shipped in those licenses on December 21, 1964.

O Did you say anything to him with reference to the date he wanted you to sign for on the licenses?

A I said, "As far as the date is concerned,

Does this tie in the question of returns

usual industry practice of a six-month "selloff."

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I'm now trying to show !!

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Talmadge-direct

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That's what it says. A

After that conversation with Schroeder, in which you pointed out these discrepancies or these things and said you would not recognize these new licenses and he told you, as you have just testified --

THE COURT: You don't have to sum up.

After the conversations with Schroeder, I guess it would be the beginning of 1965, would that be about right?

Yes.

Have you at all times operated under the manufactured-and-sold licenses issued by the Schroeder companies to United Artists for publication under Musicor labels?

Yes.

Those licenses tie in exactly with the records involved in this case?

Yes.

They provide in each and every instance that the licenses are subject to succession and assignment.

Λ It so states.

And each one is a manufactured-and-sold 0

license?

A Yes.

make the record

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A I did.

	pga38 Talmadge-direct
2	Q How many?
3	A I would say I had three or four.
4	Ω As a result of those meetings was a
5	settlement arrived at between Musicor and the Harry
6	Fox office?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Was there any discussion as to whether or
9	not that settlement included the Schroeder company?
10	A Yes, it did.
11	O Did it include them?
12	A By all means.
13	O Was there ever anything said by the Harry
14	Fox office to you in the course of those discussions
15	about some new license which provides for manufacture
16	only rather than manufacture and sale?
17	A There was a mention about the machines but
18	I was told to disregard them and they were done on
19	manufactured and sold.
20	Q Is it a fact that in connection with
21	all three of the Harry Fox audits, that all three were
22	done and reported to you on a basis of manufactured and
23	sold?
24	A That's true.
25	And that in none of them is there a segrega-

pga39

Talmadge-direct

tion as to any licenses on a basis of manufactured only?

A None whatsoever.

O By the way, drawing upon this particular situation and your expertise, 30 years in this field, could you tell his Honor what was the financial difference to you as a potential purchaser of the Schroeder interest in Musicor of the difference between manufactured and sold?

A Well, first, value. My purchase of the Schroeder interest in Musicor was based on an operating situation of licenses issued on the basis of manufactured and sold which Aaron Schroeder, as president of the company, issued to his publishing companies.

Now, the difference between records that are manufactured and records that are manufactured and sold are enormous, because in our industry — and this goes without saying, irrevocably as far as all the companies that I am aware of, everything is sold on 100 per cent consignment or returned. That's the way these records are shipped. That means that if it was reverted back to manufactured, all these records shipped out on a consignment basis would have to be paid for and this would cause enormous losses not only to my company but it would never have been purchased from

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE

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Talmadge-direct

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Mr. Schroeder, as far as my interest was concerned.

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THE COURT: You say Mr. Schroeder issued

some kind of statement to his publishers?

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THE WITNESS: When Musicor was distributed

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by United Artists the distribution agreements stated

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as follows: That all costs, including pressing,

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was president and was located at different addresses,

and it was his duty to send the publisher's money

to his companies as well as any other publishing

companies that , ay have been involved in the use of

these recordings done by the various artists that were

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on the Musicor label.

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publishers, artist royalties, manufacturing of albums, records, jackets, art work, trade paper ads and everything, would be deducted off the top of the gross royalties and then the net royalties would then be paid over to Musicor. Now, the publisher moneys were then sent directly in trust to the -- according to the agreement and the contract signed between Aaron Schroeder and Musicor to the Musicor office, of which Aaron Schroeder

Q By the way, was it on Friday that you were able to get a look at these licenses which were offered this morning and the signatures on them?

pga41

Talmadge-direct

A We met at the court's request in the jury
room opposite this courtroom with Mr. Adam Gilbert and
Mr. Arnold Rich and myself and we exhibited to Mr. Rich
our exhibit, and subsequently Mr. Rich then showed us
the licenses that he had brought to enter into exhi-
bit.

O Did you tell him they did not bear your signature?

A I looked at them and said, "I didn'g sign these" and I said, "I think I can explain that."

And he says, "How is that? Were you

present at the time?"

THE COURT: You don't have to get into that.

A He said, "This is a duplicate" -
THE COURT: The 1-1/2-cent agreement
that you say was made with Mr. Schroeder, I guess, back
in 1964, was that put in writing in any form?

THE WITNESS: Actually it was confirmed to me -- my attorney discussed this with him also.

- Q. Whom do you mean by "him"?
- A My attorneys at the time.
 - Ω "Him"?
 - A Mr. Schroeder.

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Talmadge-direct

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THE COURT: Was it in writing?

THE WITNESS: My attorneys confirmed it to me then in writing on June 8th.

THE COURT: Do you have that?

MR. COHN: I was saving it for cross examination material for Mr. Schroeder but I'll bring it out now.

(Pause.)

MR. COHN: Please mark this.

When you spoke to Schroeder early in 1965, as you told his Honor a few minutes ago, you told us one of the points you made is: These new licenses that were sent to me provide two cents, but our deal was 1-1/2 cents, and this goes against the deal we made last June and I will have nothing to do with these licenses, in substance.

A Yes.

Now, his Honor has asked you, was there any writing? I want to ask you this: after you and Schroeder agreed on 1-1/2 cents for pre-1964 Pitney albums, did you communicate with your attorney and ask him to confirm that agreement with Schroeder?

Λ Yes.

What was the name of your attorney?

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Talmadge-direct

The name of my attorney was Richard Asher and Herbert Moelis.

Did Mr. Moelis report to you that he had spoken with Aaron Schroeder and confirmed the 1-1/2cent --

MR. RICH: Objection, your Honor. If there was such a conversation, Mr. Moelis ought to be in court to testify.

MR. COHN: He will be in court.

I'll offer this subject to Mr. Moelis' testimony.

THE COURT: When will he be here?

MR. COHN: Whenever you want him. didn't know this was going to come up today.

THE COURT: Everything is going to come up today except Mr. Schroeder's rebuttal testimony.

MR. COHN: He can be here first thing in the morning.

THE COURT: I don't have that time available. I'm starting another case at 10 o'clock.

MR. COHN: I don't see how we will finish this today. I've never heard it said when Mr. Schroeder is going to be here.

THE COURT: I want to use every minute.

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or about its date?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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Talmadge-direct

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THE COURT: Let me look at this.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: I'll receive this to show that this witness received the letter. If we are going to have evidence about a conversation between Mr. Moelis and Mr. Schroeder, one or both of those people will have to testify and I assume they will. I'll receive the letter for just as much as I have said.

MR. RICH: Your Honor is not receiving it it for the truth of anything contained therein?

THE COURT: Not at the moment. I understand that both witnesses will be here. There is no problem.

Any further questions?

MR. COHN: Nothing further.

(Defendants' Exhibit LL was received in evidence.)

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RICH:

O Mr. Talmadge, you had mentioned that there was certain consideration for the sale of Mr. Schroeder's stock in Musicor to you. You had mentioned specifically 100 --

THE COURT: 106.

Q -- a total of \$160,000, 110,000 in cash and \$50,000 in additional payments, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Wasn't there additional consideration, Mr. Talmadge, besides that, namely, the production agreement with Mr., Schroeder that was entered into simultaneously with the sale of the stock?

A Yes.

Q Under that other agreement Mr. Schroeder was given the right to produce at least 50 per cent of the recordings of Gene Pitney, isd that correct?

A Correct.

Isn't it a fact, Mr. Talmadge, that you tried to make changes in that production agreement to reduce the amount that would be payable to Mr. Schroeder and that when Mr. Schroeder disagreed with your suggestion that Mr. Schroeder receive less, you prevented h im from producing recordings of Gene Pitney in order to save the money?

MR. COHN: Objection.

A This has nothing to do with this court.

THE COURT: The question was far too involved for me to understand. I will sustain the objection simply on the grounds I can't understand the

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question.

Q Isn't it a fact, Mr. Talmadge, that the production agreement that was entered into with Mr. Schroeder between Mr. Schroeder and Musicor was adhered to by Musicor until about December of 1964 when you demanded that certain changes be made in that production agreement?

THE COURT: There has been mention of a production agreement. Could you just tell me pasically what that provided?

interest in Musicor Records for \$110,000 in cash and payments of \$50,000, Mr. Schroeder and I entered into a production agreement whereby he would product 50 per cent of the recordings by said artist Gene Pitney as long as the contract with Gene Pitney existed with Musicor, which from the time of the signing of this contract, which was, I think, roughly about June, 1964, would continue until the end of Gene Pitney's contract which had about 10 years or roughly to 1974, he would be allowed to produce.

THE COURT: I don't understand the siqnificance of Schroeder producing 50 per cent of the recordings.

prosecuty saving 1 pga48 Talmadge-cross 2 THE WITNESS: It's a different case 3 entirely. 4 THE COURT: Just as long as it has come up, 5 was he going to do this for you? 6 THE WITNESS: He was going to be compensated 7 on a royalty basis. 8 THE COURT: He was physically going to 9 produce the recordings? 10 THE WITNESS: This was in addition to to the cash he got. He would have the opportunity 11 12 to produce and he would pay royalties on records manu-13 factured and sold. 14 THE COURT: He would? 15 THE WITNESS: We would. To Mr. Aaron 16 Schroeder. Musicor would pay a royalty to him 17 as a producer for all subsequent recordings after I 18 left United Artists, their being my distributor. 19 We now have entered into a new phase of making new recordings with said artist Gene Pitney and 20 21 Mr. Schroeder --THE COURT: I don't understand this. What does this have to do with our case? MR. RICH: My question goes to the wit-

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ness' veracity. He has testified to a number of

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mind at all or

	1 pga50 Talmadge-cross
	THE COURT: Let's hear from the wit-
	ness.
	When you made your purchase
	THE WITNESS: May 8, 1964, I bought Mr.
6	Schroeder's interest. About a month later, and
7	prior to the purchase of his interest, we agreed that
8	he would produce a producer is one that takes an
9	artist in the studio and makes recordings.
10	THE COURT: What would he do with those
11	recordings? Was he to market them?
12	THE WITNESS: They were our record-
13	ings, Musicor's recordings?
14	THE COURT: He will give them back to you
15	to market?
_ 16	THE WITNESS: Yes.
17	THE COURT: He would perform the service
18	of producing the records?
19	THE WITNESS: Yes.
20	THE COURT: You were to have licenses and
21	you were to have the ability to market the
22	THE WITNESS: There were no licenses.
23	MR. RICH: These are just producer's
24	services.
25	THE WITNESS: He would go in a studio and

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Talmadge-cross

to the opposite. He said it was consideration. Now he has changed his mind.

THE COURT: Go to the next point. I don't care about the characterization. It means nothing to me, that it added consideration.

Isn't it a fact that there came a time when you demanded changes in the compensation Mr. Schroeder was to receive under this production agree-

MR. COHN: I object to that. absolutely no relevancy to the license issued in this

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. COHN: This case has been the subject of a state court litigation for eight years. If we are going to come in and try this now and you think we are going to finish today --

Q Isn't it a fact, Mr. Talmadge, that when Mr. Schroeder refused to change his compensation downward, that you prevented him from participating in further recordings under that agreement?

MR. COHN: Your Honor, I don't understand that. If the witness does, I don't object to it. I don't know what "prevented" means.

	1 pga53 Talmadge-cross
	I'll object to that.
	THE COURT: Overruled.
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5	you don't. I'll overrule the objection.
6	THE WITNESS: I don't understand the
7	question.
8	THE COURT: Rephrase it.
9	Q Mr. Talmadge, isn't it a fact that the Appel-
10	late Division, after a full trial
11	MR. COHN: We are not going to the
12	Appellate Division, your Honor.
13	MR.RICH: This is relevant. If I may
14	ask my question like I permitted
15	THE COURT: Take it easy, both of you.
16	I'll hear the question, and there is no
17	jury here to get prejudiced. We don't have to have
18	a side bar. I can hear the question and then I can
19	rule on it.
20	Finish your question.
21	O Isn't it a fact, Mr. Talmadge, that the
22	Appellate Division referred to portions of your
23	testimony earlier today and described the situation this
24	way:
25	"Plaintiff on May 8, 1964 sold his 50

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Talmadge-cross

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per cent interest in defendant corporation, which was Musicor, to Arthur Talmadge, who owned the balance of stock. Musicor was engaged in the business of recording songs and the sole asset was a contract with one Gene Pitney, a singer. On the same date plaintiff entered into a contract with Musicor to act as a producer for --

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THE COURT: I'll interrupt. I am not going to hear this, absolutely not.

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MR. RICH: Your Honor, if the Appellate Division found after a full trial that Mr. Talmadge in effect cheated Mr. Schroeder at about the same time of these transactions here, I think that goes to the question of veracity of the witness here.

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THE COURT: No, it does not. I won't have it. If there is a relevant citation, an Appellate Division decision, that can come to my attention, you can bring it to my attention. You have not done that. To bring it up and read the decision to Mr. Talmadge is a waste of everybody's time and I'm not going to get -- frankly, nothing that has been said has indicated to me anything but the most possible marginal relevance, if that. You are not making it any clearer to me as you go on.

It was never mentioned to me as an issue when we were discussing the things to be tried, and I am not going to get into that.

So for better or worse, I am sustaining the objection. I am not going to permit the witness to be cross examined about that other litigation.

I want to get to the point, which is whether he made an agreement with Mr. Schroeder for 1-1/2 cents, whether he signed any licenses in December, whether there were conversations he alleged, or any other relevant circumstances. If you have cross examination on those things, conduct it, or else we will terminate this witness.

MR. RICH: I wish to say the following briefly --

THE COURT: Don't say the following.

We have spent a long time today on colloquy. You go ahead with your questioning on relevant issues, please.

Do you have anything?

MR. RICH: I have a lot.

BY MR. RICH:

O Mr. Talmadge, you said that you had received certain licenses from somebody. These are the licenses

	pga56 Talmadge-cross
	that are marked as 1A through F in the packages marked
	3 2, 3 and 4?
	A As I recall, they are
	A As I recall, they are marked 1, 2, 3 and 4.
	6 THE COURTS WAS A
	THE COURT: Yes, it is correct.
	B Italiange ==
9	THE COURT: We all know this.
10	MR. RICH: I have to ask things in my
	way. It may not be the best way. I can't belo
11	that.
12	O Whom did you receive the
13	Whom did you receive those licenses from?
14	don't recall.
15	Or annual of the recall if it came from Harry Fox
	or anybody else, is that correct?
16	A I said they had Harry Fox's stamp on them.
17	O Do you know what company or individual sent
18	you those licenses?
19	A No, sir.
20	Q Were those lies
21	Q Were those licenses sent with a covering letter?
22	
23	A No, sir. They were put on my desk.
	Q When those licenses came in you said that
24	you initially did not have any conversation with
25	anybody about those licenses but you just sent them back
	be them back

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	Talmadge-cross
	to a certain party, is that correct?
	A That's correct.
	What party did you send them to?
	A I don't recall.
	Ω It might have been Harry Fox?
	A Either Harry Fox or Mr. Schroeder's office.
!	O Did you send them back with a covering let-
10	
11	I so stated.
12	O How did you send them back? Did you
13	pyysically put them in an envelope?
14	A I have nothing to do with the mailing
15	desk.
	O Did you speak to anybody in your office as
16	to who to mail them to?
17	A I don't recall.
18	Q Did you instruct somebody in your office
19	to mail them back?
20	A I don't recall. This is what, ten years
21	ago?
22	O Your memory to
23	O Your memory is fresh on certain things and not on others.
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25	MR. COHN: Do we need that, your Honor?
	O Is there a secretary or a clerk

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MR. COHN: I move to strike Mr. Rich's comment about the witness' memory being good --

THE COURT: Mr. Rich, there is nothing you have asked him that is not repetitious.

MR. RICH: This is cross examination.

THE COURT: But cross examination should not be repeating the direct. I have notes. I remember clearly what he said, which was very recent. If you don't think I can remember, I disabuse you of that. You can assume I know his direct. You can stick in additional questions to supplement or ask something different. I will remember the direct. That's what cross examination is. But you don't have to waste time the way you are doing.

MR. RICH: I submit I am not wasting time. I am trying to get at the facts.

Mr. Talmadge is claiming something --THE COURT: Ask questions. I have

seen a lot of cross examination in this courtroom, and a good cross is not repetitious. I don't have

time for it.

MR. RICH: I am sorry. I didn't ask these questions before and there is a bi dispute as to what happened and it is going to take time as to what

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pga59 Talmadge-cross

happened. My eliciting this testimony from this witness with regard to these conversations and things that took place --

THE COURT: Do not repeat.

BY MR. RICH:

Ω Was there anyone in your office at that time that you would have directed return these licenes back to a particular party?

A I don't recall.

Is there any document in Musicor's files, a copy of a letter perhaps, which would indicate that these licenses were returned back to someone with a covering letter?

MR. COHN: I believe he testified as far as he recalls there was no covering letter. He testified to that twice.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q Is there a copy of a letter in Musicor's files which would indicate that these licenses were returned back to a party and you don't recall who it was?

A I so stated, there was no covering letter, to my recollection.

Ω Are you in the habit of sending packages or things to various people, like returning licenses

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and important matters like that, without covering letters?

- In this particular case, emphatically yes.
- Have you ever returned a license back to anybody, other than the licenses you claim were returned back --
 - Mr. Rich, I don't recall.
- Did you speak to any ody on the telephone concerning these licenses that you received?
 - Not at the time of return.
- You thereafter testified that these licenses were returned back to Musicor with a signature, isn't that correct?
 - Yes.
- You didn't sign or have anybody in Musicor sign on behalf of Musicor?
 - They went out blank and came back signed.
- By the way, did you think that was improper on the part of anybody to sign the name of Musicor?
 - I didn't think anything.
- I'm talking about when you got them back, did you think it was improper?
 - I had no reflections.
 - Do you know of any other instances where some-

Talmadge-cross 2 back to Musicor. 3 There was a written name supposedly saying Arthur Talmadge, which was not my signature. 4 5 It would stand to reason that the name was 0 6 inserted by someone other than Desicor itself or a Muricor 7 party, is that correct? 8 I would assume so. 9 So in effect what somebody was doing was 10 forging your signature, isn't that correct? 11 No, I didn't say that. I said they 12 came back to me with a signature which was not mine. When I say someone, I cannot be specific. 13 14 O Mr. Talmadge --15 THE COURT: Mr. Talmadge, I think the point 16 Mr. Rich is trying to get at, let's take a little 17 time, I think you said these things came back for the first time and you saw signatures. 18 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Did you make any inquiry as to whether those signatures had been put on in your 21 22 company in the course of the handling? 23 THE WITNESS: When I sent these licenses 24 back they were blank. I gave it to whoever the 25 secretary was at that time, which was a number of

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years ago, and I said, "Return these." I don't recall at the time who I asked to return them to.

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THE COURT: Listen to my question: When you got them back, there were two basic possibilities, I suppose, as to who put those signatures. One would be somebody in your shop or one would be somebody outside your shop. One could think of those pc sibilities, could not one?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: If it was done by somebody outside, for instance, somebody at Schroeder's place or somebody at Fox, if it was not forgery it would be something close to it?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: If it was done in your shop I guess your version would be that that was a mistake, that's something you never instructed, right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: But at least it might not be forgery or anything close to it?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: That's different?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: When you got these back, did

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Talmadge-cross



that kind of thinking go through your mind at all or not?

THE WITNESS: No. Frankly, sir, to the best of my recollection, I was very upset about it because the last time I had handled them they were supposed to go back unsigned. When I got them back signed I immediately called Mr. Schroeder. I was a little emotional about it.

THE COURT: You are saying the first thing you did when you got these back was you called Schroeder? THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: It goes without saying that you didn't check?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COURT: Did you ever check within your own shop to see if somebody had signed these without your --

THE WITNESS: I possibly did with whatever clerk was available. We are a very small organization. We had three people at the time. There was not much room for a who would have done it.

THE COURT: Did you find anything out? THE WITNESS: No one seemed to be aware that these were signed. As a matter of fact, no one

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	Talmadge-cross
2	knew anything about these licenses because we had a
3	sales manager, we had a secretary, myself, and
4	maybe one other person.
5	THE COURT: Did you ever find out who had
6	put your signature on the documents?
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8	THE WITNESS: No, sir, I did not.
9	THE COURT: I think that's all we can do
10	with that subject.
	Q Did you ever ask Mr. Schroeder or Mrs. Schroed
11	or anybody from the Fox agency why they signed these
12	licenses without authorization?
13	A Mr. Rich, may I give you
14	Ω Answer my question.
15	A No.
16	THE COURT: If there was an objection,
17	I would sustain it.
18	
19	MR. COHN: There is an objection.
20	THE COURT: Sustained.
21	for ever ask anybody as to whether or
22	not they signed your name on these licenses?
	A I think I went over that with your
23	Honor.
24	What's your answer.
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THE COURT: I don't know why there are not

	1 pga66 Talmadge-gross
	Talmadge-cross objections.
	MR. COHN: Because wown
	Parently permitting
	sustained.
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9	that. It is repetitious.
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11	were referring previously, Mr. Talmadas
12	to the United Artists licenses; do you recall that?
13	what respect.
14	THE COURT: Yes, he did.
15	you talked of a provision in
16	some agreement that Musicor had with United Artists permitting United Artists
17	permitting United Artists, providing United Artists with
18	assigning the United Artists licenses to Musicor; dc you recall that?
19	
20	don't understand your question.
21	that United Artists never
22	assigned the United Artists licenses which were
23	marked in evidence here today to Musicor?
24	don't understand your question.
25	THE COURT: Read that.
	(Question read.)

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	Talmadge-cross
	(Question read.)
	A The answer is no.
	THE COURT: They didn't or
	5 A They did assign.
	6
	Nas that done by a document, by an instru- ment of some kind?
8	
9	on the license.
10	Could you show me where it states it?
	THE COURT: I show you HH1.
11	THE WITNESS: Line 4 from the top.
12	O This says that January Music Corporation
13	grants to United Artists Records, its successors and
14	assigns the nonexclusive license to use the words or
15	music or both of the companie:
16	music or both of the compositions mentioned on this exhibit.
17	
10	My question to you is this: Is there an
18	instrument or document that you ever received from United
19	Artists assigning this particular license or any license
20	to Musicor?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Where is that, please? Identify it.
23	
24	A The document on the completion of the agree-
25	ment between United Artists and Musicor, on all product
	papers, etc., etc., etc.



O I show that to you which was previously marked as Defendants' Exhibit Y and I ask you to show that to me specifically -- this is the letter agreement of October 7, 1964 -- where it states in that document that United Artists assigns the licenses which are the subject of our discussion now to Musicor.

(Pause.)

A Paragraph 1. Taking the last part:
Thereupon the undersigned shall turn over to you at your expense inventory of Musicor Records in the USA and shall turn over or arrange for the turnover at your expense all master recordings, tapes, stampers, plates, separation slicks, hardware and other such items used by the undersigned in the manufacture of Musicor records.

There is another one.

- Q Those were physical things that --
- A May I finish? You asked me something.
- Q Go ahead.
- A On or before March 15th, paragraph 6, 1965, the undersigned shall account to you for all mechanical license copyright royalty reserves held by the under signed in respect to Musicor Records which shall pay to you the balance of such reserves. You agree to be solely responsible for any and all mechanical copyright

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royalties then or thereafter claimed in respect to any

Will you agree with me that there is no reference in this agreement to the fact that United Artists assigned the licenses which are the subject of our discussion here today, the UA licenses, to Musicor? MR. COHN: That's objected to. It is

THE COURT: Sustained. It's all in the

This is the document you are relying on, Defendant's Exhibit Y, as stating that the licenses, the UA licenses, were applied to Musicor, is that cor-

The document will speak for itself but I want to know if there is any other document besides Defendants' Exhibit Y that you claim where there was an

> MR. COHN: Limiting this to documents --THE COURT: That's a proper question.

THE COURT: That's the license itself.

United Artists, Mr. Talmadge, was a manufacturer, Q

1	pga70 Talmadge-cross
2	isn't that correct?
3	A No.
4	Q Isn't it a fact that United Artists manufac-
5	tured and sold these Pitney recordings and musical
6	recordings that we have been referring to?
7	A No.
8	Q Who was the manufacturer?
9	A The manufacturer we were the manufac-
10	turer.
11	Q Musicor manufactured its own
12	A Musicor Record Corporation.
13	Q And it paid for the manufacture?
14	A No. United Artists did not manufacture
15	either. It was done on an outside pressing plant.
16	Q Who requested the pressing plant to manufacture
17	these recordings that are the subject of this lawsuit?
18	A In their capacity as the distributor I
19	believe United Artists did.
20	Q United Artists ordered the manufacturing
21	of these records, is that correct?
22	A At our request, yes.
23	• Q Did they always have to clear it with you
24	before they would go ahead and have certain
25	A They cleared it with Mr. Schroeder.

1	pga71 Talmadge-cross
2	Q Mr. Schroeder advised
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4	A He was the president of the corporation. Q He, according to war
5	Q He, according to you, instructed United Artists to how many records to press?
6	
7	A He instructed United Artists to press the records.
8	
9	And they pressed it in the quantity they deemed best?
10	
11	physically press them
	readed them to be pressed?
12	A Yes.
13	Q What company paid the royalty, the mechanical
14	royalty, to January, Arch and Sealark?
15	A United Artists.
16	Q And they were paid by United Artists pursuant
17	to the express terms of the license?
18	A In trust for the publishers.
19	Q It paid the mechanical royalty to the publi-
20	shers?
21	A In connection with the contract signed by
22	Mr. Schroeder.
23	THE COURT: The contract is something
24	different than what we are talking about. We are
25	talking about a mechanical royalty.

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in evidence, under the specific terms of those licenses

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pa73 Talmadge-cross



United Artists was to pay the publishers, January, Arch and Sealark?

A In trust.

I show you the license. Show me where it says about paying in trust.

I refer to the master agreement which so states.

MR. RICH: I would like to see the master agreement.

MR. COHN: You asked for it five minutes When we get it, we will give it to you. The court indicated to go on to something else.

- You mentioned two employees, Grob and Bock. 0
- Correct.
- During what period of time were they employed by Musicor?

I believe Barbara Bock was employed from '65 to about '66 and then Miss Grob started -- Mrs. Grob started about '66 also until '71, I think, or '72.

Before Miss Grob and Miss Bock were employed by Musicor who signed the licenses on behalf of Musicor?

- I did.
 - Just you?
 - A Yes, sir.

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fication.)

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	1 pga75 Talmadge-cross
	MR. COHN: I think it's page 6
	THE COURT: Off the record.
4	(Discussion off the record.)
5	You referred back to a discussion concerning
6	a 1-1/2-cent royalty rate; do you recall that?
7	A Yes.
8	Q When for the firs time did you have a dis-
9	cussion with anybody representing the plaintiffs in
10	this action concerning a 1-1/2-cent royalty rate?
11	A Some time in late '63, early '64.
12	Q Would you be more specific as to that time?
13	A I didn't hear you.
14	Q Would you be more specific as to the date?
15	A 1 could not.
16	Q In any event, it would be before the stock
17	purchase or stock sale agreement where Mr. Schroeder sold
18	his stock to you? It would have been some time before.
19	A It may have been. I can't be specific.
20	It's too far back.
21	Q Is there anything you have that could refresh
22.	your recollection?
23	• A No.
4	Q I could refer you to that stock sale agreement
5	and ask you if that would refresh your recollection.

pga76 1 Talmadge-cross 2 I recall one very vividly. A That doesn't refresh your recollection as 3 to point of time? 4 5 MR. COHN: He said that. THE COURT: It's unbelievable. 6 7 Could you tell me who you spoke to about that 1-1/2-cent rate? 8 9 Aaron Schroeder. A 10 Where didthis conversation take place? Q 11 On the telephone. 12 Do you recall where you were and Mr. Schroder was? Who put in the call? 13 I think I was at my home. 14 Did you call him or did he call you? 15 16 I don't recall. 17 Do you recall if Hr. Schroeder was at home or in his office? 18 I have no idea. 19 Q Can you tell me what it is that you requested 20 and said and what Mr. Schroeder said concerning 21 this 1-1/2-cent rate 22 A This was part of a discussion. This was the 23 subject matter which was part of the discussion in regard to

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Gene Pitney.

Your Honor. T would like

	1 pga77 Talmadge-cross
- :	
:	What was said by the both of you? A That this was said before.
4	mun -
5	Tou now going to repost
6	WD
7	
8	Tike to hear it.
9	THE COURT: I will lend you my notes.
10	If you want to take a question that is based upon some-
11	thing he said simply to ask what is a repetition,
12	I will not permit that and I will not have any argument
13	about it.
	MR. RICH: I feel as though I am being
14	restricted on cross examination. I have a right
15	to review his testimony and go over his testimony as
16	to what he said before and question him about it.
17	There is a sharp disagreement as to the facts
18	between what Mr. Talmadge says
19	THE COURT: I am certain there is.
20	MR. RICH: I have a right to go into this.
21	THE COURT: Take this up with the Court of
22	Appeals. Don't argue with me. I will not permit
2	naked repetition, and that's what is going on here.
4	will lend you my notes. I will have the court reporter
5	read the testimony and you can
	read the testimony and you can ask questions built upon

Which contract are you speaking about.

pga 79

Talmadge-cross

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Q I'm asking you a question regardless of a contract. Isn't it a fact that you had an understanding with Mr. Schroeder that with regard to recordings that Mr. Schroeder produced or was to produce under the production agreement, that the agreement was that Musicor would pay no less than two cents per recording as a mechanical --

A I stated specifically for the third or fourth time that my discussion with Mr. Schroeder on the 1-1/2-cent rate applied only to those recordings recorded prior to May 8, 1964. In reply to your second question, in regard to the producer's contract signed for all subsequent recording to May 8, 1964, as a producer the statutory rate will apply, period.

THE COURT: Judge Knapp is just about ready. I think we have to let Mr. Cohn go as long as it is necessary.

What other witnesses do we have?

MR. COHN: Mr. Straus, Mr. Steinberg, Mr.

Moelis.

THE COURT: Straus and Steinberg --

MR. COHN: You are going to have Mr.

Berman back?

I don't know if they are going to have Mr.

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1	pga 80 Talmadge-cross
2	Berman back.
3	THE COURT: Mr. Berman would testify
4	apparently, about those free goods. Can Mr. Derman
5	testify about the audits?
6	MR. RICH: He will testify as to the issue
7	of the settlement to the audit.
8	MR. COHN: I guess we have
9	THE COURT: We have Berman back, Moelis
10	MR. COHN: Staus.
11	THE COURT: I don't know about him.
12	MR. RICH: Mrs. Schroeder.
13	MR. COHN: Steinberg.
14	THE COURT: I would like to go to 5:30.
15	MR. COHN: Off the record.
16	THE COURT: We will recess now until Mr.
17	Cohn gets through with Judge Enapp.
18	(Recess.)
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1 1 pgbr 2 4:55 p.m. 3 THE COURT: What I think the remaining business is, we have to have testimony of Mr. Berman on the issues. 4 I assume he is going to be asked about this free goods 5 6 problem? 7 MR. RICH: Right. 8 THE COURT: And he will be asked to testify 9 to the extent that he knows about audit settlements? 10 MR. RICH: He will not be asked about the free 11 goods. 12 THE COURT: Who is going to testify with respect 13 to that? 14 MR. RICH: Mr. Straus. 15 THE COURT: What does he kn w? 16 HR. RICH: There was a stipulation in court with regard to singles at least. 17 18 THE COURT: How about the LP's? 19 MR. RICH: I will question somebody else. 20 THE COURT: Who? 21 MR. POM: There is another witness. I will 22 probably get to that on cross examination. 23 THE COURT: Who? 24 MR. RICH: Mr. Steinberg.

THE COURT: That ought to be interesting.

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But you are going to ask Mr. Berman solely as to what he knows about settlement or non-settlement of audits?

MR. RICH: Yes.

Your Honor, if I may, we were surprised, greatly surprised, by this defense that Mr. Talmadge came up with, that he and nobody from Musicor had signed the licenses that are involved in this suit. I think that this is the first time that they ever asserted this defense. Obviously they would know if they ever signed or authorized the signing of these particular licenses.

In other words, Mr. Talmadge said this is the first time he has inspected these particular licenses but he would know if these licenses were in existence before. What I would like since it's obvious that this trial will be put off, it is five to five and your Honor says we are going to be terminating at 5:30 today, I would like to request that Musicor produce for the next session all licenses issued to it through the Harry Fox Agency for the period commencing May --

THE COURT: Did you ever take Mr. Talmadge's deposition?

MR. RICH: No, your Honor. This is the first time that this defense ever came up. As a matter of fact, I might say, your Honor, that prior to today Musicor has

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always claimed and asserted before this Court that the licenses that we are claiming are the one, in existence between the parties in fact with the licenses. And for that reason and because of Mr. Talmdage's defense raised now for the first time after this case was instituted in 1968 never asserted in pleadings or anything else, I ask that we have a right at this point to ask Mr. Talmadge to bring into this court on the adjourned date copies of all licenses issued from the Harry Fox ofhis or anybody else, any other publisher, to Musicor in the period 1964 through 1965. I would like to compare the signatures on those various licenses to see whether or not there are signatures similar to those that Mr. Talmadge says was never signed.

THE COURT: I would like you to take the stand again, Mr. Talmadge.

MR. COHN: I would like to answer that for a minute. He is right that due to -- there has been a lot of confusion attendant upon almost every issue in this case. It is only during the last two months that Mr. Pich has found out what his case might be about.

THE COURT: No, no. That doesn't help us.

MR. COHN: I don't have to sit here and hear
Mr. Rich say this is the first time be ever hears about
United Artists licenses or anything like that. We sent your

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Honor about two months ago copies of the typical United Artists license with a covering letter pointing out that as far as we are concerned those are the valid subsisting licenses not these unsigned licenses that we saw for the first time on Friday which Mr. Rich is claiming under. There has never been a clear definition as to what licenses they are claiming under. We never saw actual copies of them until Friday when seen only for a few minutes. We asserted the United Artist thing a matter of months ago when we sent your Honor a sample copy of the United Artists license in here.

It is true that over and above and beyond the licenses we rely on the course of dealings between the parties over a ten-year period, which has always been on a manufactured and sold basis, Harry Box audits and everything else. That is true. And we also rely on the custom and usage and prior practices of the party.

and I regret spending five minutes on describing the history of this litigation, but the fact is that in a document which is not dated but it is a document that we used, continually called defendants' response to plaintiffs' proposed statement of agreed facts, and we have been using it since last fall, in that document there is

the statement at the bottom of page 2, Musicor states it has issued 45 licenses on the basis of records manufactured, not 174 as plaintiff claims.

That is a very important and has been an extremely important statement on which I have certainly based a good deal of work in the case and it is contrary, flatly contrary, to the position taken today by Mr. Talmadge on the stand.

The 45 licenses which were said in that indictment to be filed by the defendants, the 45 licenses which were said to have been issued to Musicor, are detailed in a schedule at the end of that document and we have used this continually in these lengthy pratrial conferences that we have had. That schedule, which you are familiar with in almost sickening detail has a list of titles, license dates, publishers, record numbers and it has two columns, one column is headed Manufactured and the other is Manufactured and Sold, and there is an indication which keys in precisely with the statement I have read and there is a list and a table in this schedule which says exactly what the 45 licenses are which you told me, your counsel told me, were issued on the basis of records manufactured. That column adds up to 45...

I understand that the claim which Mr. Cohn just deribed, I have understood all along and I think I more or

6 pgbr

less grasp it, and that was that despite the expressed language in the license you had various reasons, as we will say, extrinsic to those licenses for varying from the license: industry practices, oral agreements, or something, but as far as the execution of the license, I must say that this is the first moment -- I won't say it is the first moment -- Mr. Cohn indicated to me when he called Saturday that they were digging into documents and this argument might be made but I didn't discuss the merits of the case with Mr. Cohn nor did he offer to. He was simply describing to me the need for getting together at 9 o'clock in the morning.

This is a very serious issue whether those licenses were in fact executed, but this is a brand new position to me. I will tell you right now I treat with some scepticism the claim that 45 or more licenses were shipped out of your offices without being executed in that office. The other possibility is that somebody outside forged the signatures. That is a crime. That is always possible and as we know from criminal cases can only be proved but that is something, you have a heavy burden. I am not saying this is a criminal case but you do have a burden on that.

I don't want to prolong the discussion but I think that I will unquestionably permit Mr. Rich to have further discovery as to documents. I will not have them produced

7 pgbr

for the first time at 9:30 next Wednesday. That will take up everybody's time in court, but I am going to require that those additional licenses which he has requested were -- I think his request is this: Any additional licenses executed on behalf of Musicor having been granted by other companies during this time, he asks production of it and I will grant that request.

Let us be more specific.

MR. COHN: I understand. That is fine. That is no problem at all.

THE COURT: Let us have it more specific.

MR. RICH: I would like the licenses issued to Musicor by all publishers during the period starting with May of 1964 through and including 1965 that were not signed by Musicor.

MR. COMM: While you are on documents--

MR. RICH: May I just finish with something.

THE COURT: When can that go produced?

MR. COMM: Friday, your Monor.

MR. RICH: I am not going to be here Friday.

The trial was put off until next Wednesday.

MR. COHN: At your request.

MR. RICH: I would like to be the one to inspect these documents. Could we inspect it the Tuesday, a day

before Friday?

THE COURT: It is up to you.

MR. COHN: Any time after Friday that Mr. Rich wants them.

THE COURT: Where will they be able to be picked up, delivered, or what?

MR. COHH: Down here? I don't care. Or at the Musicor --

THE COURT: Could Mr. Straus get busy on those If it is a question of signature I would like to inspect it.

MR. RICH: This is not an accounting situation.

if you have to take an earlier plane, you have got your responsibility in this trial. You are going to have to have done whatever analysis on those before you arrive in this court 9:30 Wednesday. We will not pause while you have a handwriting expert start in or whatever you are going to do. These documents will be available, and so we don't have any mix-up on the phone there to be available upon request -- where can be get them? I hate to bother with this.

MR. TALMADGE: Who wants to look at them?

THE COURT: Mr. Wich wants to pick them up.

MR. RICH: We are all in the same neighborhood.

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If they can be brought to Mrs. Straus' office 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday --

MR. TALMADCE: Why doesn't he come to our offices?

MR. RICH: Tuesday, I mean.

MR. COHN: 2 o'clock Tuesday.

One other thing, we have repeatedly asked for a copy of the Schroeder Company agreements with the Harry Fox office and we keep getting promises and have never seen them.

when I also spoke to 'Ir. Gilbert on Saturday Mr. Gilbert asked me for the same thing. I told him since I would be on trial here that all we would do, we would request the plaintiff companies to have it available. They were to send somebody up to the plaintiff companies. We put in a call this morning. They have the documents or a copy of the documents available, the original for them to inspect.

They have been waiting all day for someon- from Musicor to bring it down just as Mr. Gilbert said they were going to.

As a matter of fact, I have understood they have probably received it. I didn't check it.

MR. COHN: Do I interpret this to mean that any time from hereon in we can send over?

MR. RICH: Yes.

Your Honor, 'would like to introduce two things in evidence at this point. I don't know if the other document has to be. It goes to the same point we have been discussing as to what licenses Musicor has always understood to be the licenses involved in this particular claim.

THE COURT: Make your offer.

MR. RICH: The first thing is a document served upon me --

THE COURT: Mr. Rich, we can cover that. Can't we take a witness now? We have a half an hour?

MR. RICH: Hight on this point, that is all.

I would like to introduce as a plaintiffs' exhibit adocument served upon me, defendants' pretrail memorandum, undated, but it must be part of the record of this court. This is when Beldock and Cushnick were defendants attorneys. On page 2 it states "This action concerns 120 musical compositions in which plaintiffs allege ownership of all right, title and interest including copyrights. A full list of such --

MR. COHN: Could we finish with Mr. Talmadge's testimony?

MR. RICH: I would like to intrdouce this and mark it in evidence.

THE COURT: Why have a vitness sitting here?

A Yes.



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Berman-direct

Q No. 1 is the one in which youtold us that there was a segregation of the Schroeder companies into a separate column.

A Yes.

Ω And the fact is that your audit report as we had your testimony this morning covered those in a separate column.

. THE COURT: I know that.

At the time of all three of these audits is it a fact the Harry Fox Agency was the agent for the Schroeder companies?

A Yes.

0 Was your agency ever revoked?

A No.

O Do you have with you a copy of the agency agreement between you and the Schroeder companies?

A No.

Q Would I be safe in assuming it followed the usual standard in which you are given very broad powers insofar as both examination and settlement are concerned?

A Yes.

Q With reference to audit No. 1, is it a fact that following audit No. 1 there was a settlement in the sum of \$11,000?

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Berman-direct



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Q That was paid to you by Musicor in the form of two approximately equal checks?

A Yes.

THE COURT: About 11,000?

THE WITNESS: Total.

THE COURT: Paid in two checks?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q Did you ever at any time write to Musicor to the effect that you were excluding the Schroeder companies from that settlement?

- A That was not conveyed to them in writing.
- Q At any time?
- A No.
- Q Prior to audit No. 1, did you receive any writing from the Schroeder companies in any way revoking your authority to settle in their behalf?
 - A Not to my knowledge.
- ? Is the only thing you received from the Schroeder enterprises what you had referred to this morning, a telephone call from Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder?
 - . A Yes.
 - Q When did you place that?
 - A It is very difficult. Some time prior to 1966 or

300 15 pgbr Berman-direct even started the audit. 2 3 This was all as to that one conversation? Q A Yes. "Manufactured only on records and don't make any commitments on our behalf"? 6 Yes. 8 Isn't it a fact that there must have been a 9 second conversation in which they affirmatively asked you to audit the books of Musicor? 10 11 I don't remember such a conversation. Individual 12 publishers -- they may ask us to do an audit of a record company. It is not our progradure to audit record companies 13 based on individual requests. 14 15 At periodic intervals we audit and we don't deviate from that. 16 17 Isn't it unusual to have segregated the Schroeder groups in your first audit? 18 Yes. Didn't that result from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder had asked the Harry Fox office to pull an audit of Musicor at thattime? They knew we were going to audit Musicor records and they wanted to have an idea of what the obligation may be. THE COURT: Was this a conversation, to the best of

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Berman-direct

you. memory?

A During the conversation I had with Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder --

THE COURT: The same one?

THE WITNESS: Yes. It was one conversation. The indication was at that time that we were preparing to audit Musicor Records and at that particular time they asked me to include them in the audit because they wanted to have some idea of what the indebtedness might be.

THE COURT: Did they specifically say anything about whether you can or could not settle the audit after it had been made?

THE WITNESS: No. But I know the procedure of publishers. When there is litigation this office does not in effect try to get involved in anything. We step aside.

THE COURT: This was not my question.

I am asking you because I think I got a little different understanding from your testimony before: You said that the Schroders told you to include their accounts in the audit so they could know how much was owed.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Did they say anything specific about whether after such audit you could or could not settle?

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You had no conversation with Mr. Talmadge yourself? I had no conversation with Mr. Talmadge myself.

You do not know what was said between Mr. Talmadge and Mr. Fox other than by hearsay?

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	18 pgbr Berman-direct	
2	A I know what Mr. Fox told me.	
3	Q That is all you know?	
4	A That is all I know.	
5	Q As a matter of fact, in the audit report which	
6	you sent onto Mr. Talmadge for purposes of discussion,	
7	you went very heavy on the Schroeder companies, didn't you	2
8	THE COURT: No. I know that that was included	in
9	the audit.	111
10	Q When you sent the audit to Mr. Talmadge, you	!
11	raised the questions concerning the reserves that were being	
12	kept and various matters pertaining directly to the	
13	Schroeder accounts, did you mot?	
14	A Yes.	1
15	Q Wasn't that a prelude to a settlement.	
16	A No. That was just an audit claim.	
17	Q What happens after audit claims is that there	-
18	is a settlement?	
19	A Yes.	İ
20	Q And in this case there was a settlement, wasn't	-
21	there?	
22	A Yes, but it did not refer to that claim.	
23	THE COURT: It could or could not be included or	1
24	excluded.	
25	Is Mr. Fox dead?	
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Berman-direct

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THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Is there any record of that settlement?

THE WITNESS: I have a copy, my copy, of the audit report and there is a notation --

THE COURT: One step at a time. I think you testified earlier there was a settlement and an amount was paid.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Does your firm have records embodying, recording, the times of that settlement, who the payment was made to after you had received it by Musicor? In other words, does it have records about that settlement and what was done with the proceeds?

THE WITNESS: Yes. We have a record of having received two checks from Musicor in payment of the audit and we have a record that in 1970 we disbursed the \$11,000 to the publishers who the audit was settled for.

THE COURT: Was any of the money disbursed to January, Arch or Sealark?

THE WITNESS: No.

* Q Did you maintain any reserves for January, Arch or Sealark?

A No.

Do you remember testifying in a deposition

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22 pgbr Re rman-direct 2 are you talking about quarterly accounting or audit? 3 Both. Q Certainly as far as audits are concerned they 5 knew we were not in a position to act on their behalf. You never told them? 7 In the third audit they were specifically told --I am not at the third. 9 As far as the first audit prior to Mr. Fox's 10 meeting with Mr. Talmadge I cautioned him --11 MR. COHN: I object to conversations between --12 MR. RICH: I would like the witness to answer. 13 MR.COHN: You would love it. But I object to a 14 hearsay conversation between this witness and Mr. Fox. 15 MR. RICH: Mr. Fox is deceased. There is no prohibition about this conversation under the dead man statute in New York. 18 As a matter of fact, there is no prohibition on 19 this at all and Mr. Berman can certainly testify to a 20 conversation that he had with Mr. Fox concerning this particu-21 lar matter. MR. COHN: Mr. Rich sounds very sure. As a matter of law I don't see how it is possibly admissible. THE COURT: A conversation between Mr. Berman and Mr. Fox? Mr. Berman and Mr. Box were both employed by

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the agency representing plaintiffs.

MR. RICH: If I could speak up on this and address myself to this point.

THE COURT: I will receive it subject to a motion to strike. I don't want the witness having to come back. If it has to be stricken I will strike it. Let's have the conversation.

Before the settlement of the first audit you gave certain information to Mr. Fox, right?

A Mr. Fox was not a man for detail and prior to his going into any audit he wanted to know generally the parameters of the settlement. I advised him concerning the dollars. I advised him that there was litigation, possible litigation, with the January group of publishers and he said to not include them in the audit.

The COURT: You said what?

A I told Mr. Fox that therewas litigation or pending litigation with the January group of music publishers and he should not include their interests in the audit settlement. After he had spoken to Mr. Talmadge and when he came back he told me that he did not include their interests in the settlement.

Q Can you explain why if their interests were not to be included in a settlement in your covering letter accompany-

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THE COURT: The settlement was not embodied in correspondence, as I understand it?

THE WITNESS: No.

Q It was embodies in the acceptance of two checks, neither of which --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. There was -- you talk about correspondence. There was no correspondence from Fox to Musicor embodying the terms of the settlement, right?

A That is right.

In the acceptance of the checks in settlement Q of this matter was any exclusion made, the checks or any place else, as to the Schroeder companies?

A No.

Were the defendants in this case notified in any way by you that the settlement did not cover --

THE COURT: We have had that three or four times. Let us go on.

Second audit: It is stipulated there was no settlement for the plaintiffs. There was an amount paid by Musicor?

A Yes. On account.

THE COURT: What was done with that amount of money?

1 26 pgbr Berman-direct 2 That money is still being held pending final 3 settlement of the audit. 4 Is part of that to be allocated to the Schroeder 5 companies? 6 If they are excluded, no. Whether they are excluded or not --8 At the present time if Mr. Talmadge said we have A 9 to settle this it would be settled excluding the January 10 group. 11 THE COURT: I don't understand. 12 Who negotiated or whatever happened about the 13 receipt of the money on account? Who made those arrange-14 ments? 15 THE WITNESS: I did. 16 THE COURT: That amount of money was \$25,000? 17 THE WITNESS: At least that. I think it might have 18 been more. 19 With reference to the second audit, Mr. Berman, 20 isn't it a fact that there wasno division of the claims 21 your office made in connection with that audit between 22 the Schroeder companies and any of your other publishers? 23 There was no division. 24 The fact is you audited without segregation in behalf of the Schroeder companies as well as on behalf of 25

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1	28 pgbr Berman-direct
2	a settlement to the Schroeders?
3	A I don't understand the question.
4	Q Were the Schroeders at the time therewas
5	an attempt to reach a settlement with reference to the
6	second audit, were you talking for the Schroeders as
7	well as the other publishers?
8	A No.
9	Q Do you remember giving a deposition in this
10	case?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Did you say the same thing in that deposition?
13	A I don't recall.
14	THE COURT: Read it and save time. If it is
15	contrary
16	MR. COHN: All right, your Honor.
17	In the case of the second audit you made no
18	segregation and you did not even give to the Schroeder
9	companies the information as to the applicability to them,
20	did you?
1	A That is correct.
2	Q You declined to do so. I sa "declined". You
3	respectfully declined to do so?
4	. A That is right.
5	Q Did you say in word or substance to the Schroeders



"Look, Musicor has grown itself much bigger now. We have to do this on an across the board percentage basis for everybody".

A Yes.

THE COURT: What did you refuse to do?

THE WITNESS: Give them a copy of the audit report.

I gave them a copy of the first audit report because they could specifically examine it and know fairly concretely just how much was due their group of companies. They could not do this by examining the second audit claim.

- Q Did you say to them in word or substance with reference to the second claim "Musicor has grown substantially from the time of the first audit. We cannot spend an inordinate amount of time on this. The auditors must proceed on a percentage basis covering what they determine as the Harry Fox percentage of all publishers represented"?
 - A Yes.
 - O So in other words -
 MR. RICH: May I have a reference to the page?
 - Q That is your testimony now?
 - A Yes.
- bother including the Schroeders or segregating the Schroeders or anything else. You didn't have the mechanical facilities?

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That is right.

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But your testimony is that even if we now have the Schroeders included in the second audit with no limitation on settlement, your testimony is that it is academic because we never settle for anybody, is that right? There was no settlement for anybody?

That is correct.

As a matter of fact there was a settlement in the exact sum of \$23,000 for everything other than a \$14,000 item covering free records, was there not?

THE COURT: You are talking about the second audit?

THE WITNESS: I don't recall the details of the discussions we had. I had several discussions with Mr. Talmadge on the second audit and the first accountant and the second accountant and with our attorney and we never reached anywhere near a decision, so the \$25,000 that you are talking was a payment on account to indicate that he acknowledged that there was an indebtedness and we would -- in effect it was a good faith deposit that he would come in and discuss further a final figure.

THE COURT: I don't understand. Is there anything in writing embodying the payment of \$25,000 or whatever it was in stating the conditions under which it is being paid

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Mr. Talmdage?

owing?

THE WITNESS: No. It was not a deposit. It was a payment on account and there would have to be an agree-

THE COURT: If for any reason there was just no

agreement ultimately would it be returned if it belonged to

ment as long as Musicor was liable.

THE COURT: You knew t hat certain amounts were

31 pgbr Berman-direct and what is to be done with it? Is there anything in writing?

Nothing specifically inwriting to my recollection. There is a series of letters indicating after the payment of \$25,000 was made that we still had a continuing problem in settling the audit. It was very clear that this was not a settlement.

THE COURT: When you were given the \$25,000 you were to hold it pending further directions or pending agreements, right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: It was not given to you to pay to anybody

It was simply to be held? ultimately.

THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE COURT: You hold it now?

THE WITNESS: I do.

1 32 pgbr Berman-direct 2 THE WITNESS: Yes. 3 THE COURT: If it turned out to be less than 25 4 by some strange --5 THE WITNESS: It would be very strange. 6 THE COURT: If it did you would refund? 7 THE WITNESS: If by some reason it turned out to be les - a \$25,000 the difference would be refunded to 9 Musicor. 10 Was there any discussion as to which companies 11 or which accounts the 25,000 was applicable to or was it 12 not pinned down in such fashion? 13 It was not pinned down. A 14 Would you draw on your recollection and tell us 15 who is your lawyer, Mr. John --16 The attonrey, Mr. John Clark. 17 Isn't it a fact that after the final meeting at-18 tended by Mr. Clark and the others it was agreed that \$25,000 19 would be paid in settlement of the audit with the only 20 remaining item being a \$14,000 claim for frees, which was 21 not settled because there was a dispute which involved a 22 further change of records between the Harry Fox office 23 and Musicor?

I don't recall that.

Do you recall one way or the other?

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	1 34 pgbr Berman-direct			
	Q Mr. Steinberg was in the discussions?			
	A Yes.			
	Q After discussions was a settlement figure arrived			
	at?			
•	A Yes.			
7	Q Was that settlement figure approximately \$21,000?			
8	A Yes.			
9	Q Was the settlement reached in that amount			
10	initially?			
11	A We had taken the figure originally claimed and afte			
12	removing the reserve and other areas we reached the figure			
13	of 21,000 too.			
14	Q By the way, that \$21,000 settlement figure included			
15	the Schroeder Company, did it not?			
16	A That was not a settlement figure. That was a			
17	figure that we arrived at after going over the audit.			
18	The audit claim I don't recall. You have the audit.			
19	It was			
20	THE COURT: Exhibit 12. Let us get Exhibit 12.			
21	Q Was there any difference between this \$21,000			
22	and the \$11,000 in the first audit?			
23	► A Yes.			
24	Q I know there was a difference in amount.			
25	Was there any difference in format?			

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35 pgbr Berman-di act

Yes. This one, I knew what I wanted to do and I know what I did.

- The figure you came up with was\$21,000?
- That was the figure.
- That was agreed to, as I understand it, by Mr. Q Steinberg?
 - A Yes.
- You said 21,851.94 and Mr. Steinberg said okay. Q THE COURT: I think you said this was a figure arrived at after doing something. After doing what?

May I see the original?

The original audit claim was in the amount of \$141,000. After going over the audit with Mr. Steinberg and eliminating the reserves and eliminating other areas, we reached a figure that changed the 141,000 to \$21,000.

That included in that 21,000 the Schroeder companies?

Yes.

After having reached agreement with Mr. Steinberg for that 21,000, call the settlement or acceptance of your figure by Mr. Steinberg or whatever you want to call it, after you and he had a meeting of the minds and you said 21 and he said okay, 21, then for the first time did you write Mr. Steinberg a letter and say "Hold back approximately

36 pgbr Berman-direct

send me a check for the balance of \$17,000"?

A Prior to my letter to Mr. Steinberg at the time we discussed the audit I said, "You know we are not in a position to settle the audit on behalf of the Schroeder group of companies and we will have to arrive at some formula that will eliminate them from the audit settlement.

THE COURT: When did you say that?

and after discussion we, I think, reached an arbitration figure of 5 per cent and this was just a figure that we arrived at so that there could be no question, as on audit 1, that the Schroeder interests were not included in the settlement.

- Q It will not as clear as that. The \$21,000 figure did include the Schroeders?
 - A Yes.
- Q What I am getting at with you, did the exclusion come after the settlement was made or before?
- A It was all of a package. The exclusion came during our conversation. He knew I could not include their interest.

Q When you testified in your deposition you were not as clear on this conversation, were you?

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37 pgbr Berman-direct



A I don't think we ever reached that.

Q Didn't you reach a point where you said the best you could say is you felt you were not settling on behalf of the Schroeders?

MR. RICH: What page?

MR. COHN: 41.

A Yes.

Q By the way, Mr. Berman, everything is done and has to be done on a very informal basis, doesn't it?

A Yes. In great measure.

Q You have an enormous, broad discretion, right?

A Yes.

Q That is the only thing that makes the Harry Fox thing workable?

A Yes.

Q There has to be a lot of looseness in the give and take?

A Yes.

MR.RICH: I ask at this time that we can read in the whole portion of the transcript testimony that Mr. Cohn referred to just to make the record clear. That specific thing --

MR. COHN: I will read it.

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Not to my knowledge.

cover the Schroeders?

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MR. COHN: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: When you agreed on this 5 per cent



39 pgbr

Berman-direct

reduction, was the 5 per cent applied to the \$21,851.94?

A That reduced the reserve to \$17,000.

THE COURT: What amount was paid on the settle-

ment?

THE WITNESS: The full amount, 17,000.

THE COURT: Do you have any cross examination?

MR. RICH: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Is the other lawyer here?

MR. COHN: No, your Honor. We have a phone message from him. He can't make it. We are all coming back here on the 25th. He might as well join the party.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BERMAN:

O Mr. Berman, you mentioned you testified about a conversation that you had with Harry Fox and I believe you testified that you told Mr. Fox that the January, Arch and Sealark companies were to be excluded from any settlement, referring now to the first audit, and that you had a conversation with Mr. Fox after he returned back from his discussions with Musicor and he told you that he excluded these companies from the settlement.

THE COURT: What do you want to ask?

I remember that. I have no notes. What is your question.

MR. RICH: I have to lead into a question

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	1 40 pgbr Berman-cross			
	somehow.			
	Q Did you make a note ofyour conversation with M			
	Fox after Mr. Fox returned back from his meeting with			
	Musicor?			
6	A Yes.			
7	Q Would you produce that, please?			
8	A On the file copy of the audit after Mr. Fox came			
9	back you put a note "Per HF settlement does not include			
10	January group which is in litigation."			
11	MR. RICH: Your Honor, I believe the copy of			
12	this that Mr. Berman made is already included in			
13	THE COURT: Why did we even have to read it;			
14	if it is in evidence I can read it. It is a quarter of			
15	six.			
16	MR. RICH: Your Honor			
17	THE COURT: If something is in evidence my			
18	attention can be directed to it.			
19	MR. RICH: I had to ask himif he is the one that			
20	wrote it and when it was written and under what circum-			
21	stances.			
22	THE COURT: Do you have any other cross? That is			
23	all you have to answer. It is very simple.			
24	I take it this is on Exhibit 10?			
25	MR. RICH: That is right.			
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Berman-cross

THE COURT: Next question.

Q Mr. Berman, you testified with regard to a conversation that you had with Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder, I believe, in about 1965 to possibly 1966. You said this was the same conversation that you had with Mrs. Schroeder earlier.

and I want to make sure that your recollection is correct, you said took place prior to the execution of the licenses which I think it has been agreed was the latter part of 1964. So I am asking if this could have been two conversations, one with regard to the licenses and the other with regard to the exclusion?

- A I don't recall.
- Q Mr. Berman, after your discussion with Bob Steinberg that you testified to earlier, did you make a note or memorandum about that discussion?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Is this your office of that conversation?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Concerning that conversation?
 - A Yes, it is.
- MR. RICH: I ask this be marked as Exhibit 13 and I offer it.

THE COURT: Any objection?

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Yes.

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I think we can make use of Mr. Rich's letter of January 12th in this respect. I am going to assume that the figures in that schedule at the end of Mr. Rich's letter are correct in delineating the claims based on licenses which say manufactured.

MR. RICH: Which letter is that?

THE COURT: I am sorry. Mr. Straus' letter of
June 12th. Let me put it this way: I am going to assume
that of the four claims referred to in that schedule the
amounts under the heading Manufactured are based on exhibits
on licenses and Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, and that I don't have
to go through a detailed schedule of each claim.
Are you with me at all?

MR. COHN: I am awfully tired. I can't honestly tell you I am following but I am sure it is all right.

THE COURT: I want to avoid next Wednesday or any Wednesday having to go through license-by-license and I think -- just keep in mind that we can use Mr. Straus' letter with respect to that schedule at the end.

MR. COHN: We have their set of licenses, our set of licenses, and your Honor is saying if you find United licenses prevail that is that. If you find that some licenses they introduce prevail, that is that. If you find that some licenses they introduce prevail, that is that.

46 pgbr

modified by custom and usage -- you don't want a dispute as to what the dollars would be -- you want the dollars to fit into your legal finding.

THE COURT: I will use, unless told otherwise,
I will use the dollars referred to in the schecule to
Mr. Straus' letter. I think that is fair.

MR. COHN: The only alternative would be to submit it to the Harry Fox office for arbitration.

MR. RICH: Before we leave, one word: With regard to the request for the production of documents that I made, in order to be sure that we don't receive part of all the licenses but all the licenses, I would also like whatever documentation --

MR. COHN: It is too late for me to hear

Mr. Rich repeat for the fifth time --

THE COURT: You have made your request.

MR. RICH: This is in addition.

THE COURT: If it is not complied with you call my office. I will be here next Tuesday afternoon.

MR. RICH: I want to make sure it is complied with. I am asking for documentation showing the records released during the period I have requested the licenses to make sure that Musicor does not omit furnishing us with a whole group of licenses. We would like to compare the

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licenses against the records that were released during that period.

about this. The request and the obligations to submit, dig out, all licenses issued to Musicor from anybody between May 1964 and the end of 1965, and I have no doubt you are going to do it and you are not going to burn any or throw any away.

MR.STEINBERG: That is right, your Honor.

(Adjourned to Wednesday, June 25, 1975, at 9:30 a.m.)

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January Music Corporation, etc.

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68 Civ. 4138

Musicor Record Corporation, et al., etc.

New York, New York June 25, 1975 11:00 a.m.

(Trial resumed.)

THE COURT: One thing I want to take care of at the outset is the matter which Mr. Beldock raised, and I have been thinking more about that -- and Mrs. March has looked up the law on the point, the position of the distributors. Nobody has really briefed this. At least, Mr. Rich, I do not think you have, and I do not think we really have a basis for going on with the distributors, and I do not see any reasonnot to dispose of that right now. The way the action shapes up now, according to our stipulation, this is now a contract action. suing -- your clients are suing on the licenses, and the party liable on the license is the licensee, and I do not see holding as liable someone who wasn't a party.

What is your argument, and where have you briefed the liability of the distributors?

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MR. RICH: Your Honor, I do not have the cases with me right now but the law is very clear that in case of copyright infringement, as this is, we are claiming that the licenses were terminated, that Musicor continued to manufacture and continue to sell the recordings containing the musical compositions involved after the licenses --

THE COURT: Look, Mr. Rich, I cannot have this kind of weaving around on the argument.

MR. RICH: It is a simple position. This is a copyright infringement. The licenses were terminated.

Musicor continued to manufacture, continued to sell records containing these songs after the licenses had been terminated. Therefore they were manufacturing and selling them without any license, without any authority, without any right — obviously a copyright infringement. The law is clear that if a party continues to do that, if they continue to manufacture or they have manufactured without a license, it is an infringement. The law is also clear that anybody who had anything to do with that manufacture and sale is liable for copyright infringement, including if Walgreen's sold the albums, they would be liable in a copyright suit.

Your Honor, as I say, I do not have any cases -THE COURT: Nor have you briefed it.
MR. RICH: Oh, sure.

THE COURT: Oh, sure! I will hand you your briefs and you point out where it is briefed.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, I have not briefed it in this particular case — it has not come up at this point.

This was a situation where briefs are handed in after the trial. I have briefed it often enough in other cases.

I know your Honor has Nimmer on Copyright. I think we are making specific references to that. I think I can check that right now, but the law is clear that if there is a copyright infringement, if somebody is manufacturing or selling records without a license, he is an infringer, if we have a right to terminate the license.

THE COURT: Look, Mr. Rich, there was filed on October 18, 1968 a complaint of some 244 pages.

Thereafter, with practically no discovery, or any other moves on the part of the plaintiffs here, there was a note of issue filed some time in 1970. Thereafter, again with practically no moves on the part of the plaintiff in this action, I began to try to get the case ready for trial, and I have had -- I won't attempt to count them; I don't need to but I have had conferences on the record and conferences off the record in a very difficult quest to getthe issues in this case pinned down for trial.

I have made my remarks on the record as to the

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difficulty of understanding the plaintiffs' claims in this case. They were incomprehensible to me. They were incomprehensible to me after you filed your so-called statement of facts. They continue to be incomprehensible to me until late this spring when we began to get down to brass tacks in the pretrial conferences.

As a result of all that effort, which should have been carried out in the attorneys in discovery, in interrogatories and os forth, we finally arrived at a stipulation on June 5th on which we are going to trial and went to trial, and your claims are therein specified, and it is clear from that stipulation that your claims are based on the licenses which you have introduced into evidence as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1. 2. 3 and

4. There was nothing -- not one word in that stipulation about any issue about termination of the licenses or claims for statutory infringement thereafter.

I will tell you right now that I am not treating this case as an infringement action. I think the record is abundantly clear as to my reasons for not treating it. I am not going to hear evidence nor have you suggested at any time will you introduce evidence about termination of these licenses.

This issue was posed in your original pretrial

submission. It was not posed in the submissions and
stipulations which we ultimately worked out, and I am
simply not going to entertain that contention. This case
is being tried and will continue to be tried during the
balance of the trial, which is going to be today, and
that will be the end of it. This case is being tried on
the basis of your alleged license agreements contained in
Plaintiff's Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4 -- and that's that.

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MR.RICH: May I respond to that, if your Henor please?

perfectly clear to all concerned that I was going to try this case in one day, or at the most two days, and that I will hand down an immediate decision, and I am prepared at the end of today, or whenever this trial concludes -- and I hope it is before the end of today - to hand down a bench decision immediately.

I have studied the case between the last session and this session. Thus far I am aware of the remaining issues. I will resolve those issues immediately and hand down a decision.

I will not receive post-trial briefs. It was persectly clear what my plan was. That was the framework

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of the trial for betteror for worse. That is the way I have to conduct it.

I cannot have this litigation go on and on in this indefinite state.

Now, you have to work within those rulings, and to further argue the points just made is going to prlong this.

If I am in error, I am in error, and you have your appeal, but I will not prol ng that issue.

THE COURT: Within that framework, I do not see any basis for holding in this action Mutual Distributors, Inc. or Main Line Records. They were not parties to the license agreements which you are relying on, nor do I find anything in the statute about the compulsory licenses, that is Section 1B, nor do I find anything in the licenses themselves under which I could possibly justify holding Mutual or Main Line liable for any royalties due those agreements. I'm perfectly happy to hear you, but please stick within that framework. The action is under 1E, it's under the license agreements. That is that.

MR. RICH: All right, your Honor. I think that if we go back approximately two years--

THE COURT: I'm not going back, and I want you to confine your remarks to--if you can explain to me why Malverne--why Mutual and--

MR. RICH: Malverne and Main Line, your Honor.

THE COURT: Malverne, Mutual and Main Line, those are the three in the complaint, why those three entities can be held liable under your licenses or under 1E, I'd be happy to hear it.

MR. RICH: Yes, your Honor. Licenses were originally issued to Musicor, those are the licenses which are the subject of this action. There came a time when

the licenses were terminated. After the termination of the licenses--

THE COURT: Mr. Rich, you won't hear me. I am not entertaining arguments at this time about the termination of those licenses. That is out of the case. It was not included in the stipulation we entered into, and if I am wrong, I'm wrong. But I have to be able to rule and I have to be able to have the counsel obey the ruling, and if I am wrong, you have an appeal.

MR. RICH: If I may just comment on that-THE COURT: You may not.

MR. RICH: The stipulation was with regard to the accounting. The stipulation didn't involve other things. There had been a stipulation. There is a stipulation that is part of this action. There is a pre-trial order in this action in which it was stipulated to certain things.

It was stipulated there, for example, that

Talmadge Productions is to be added as a defendant and

Talmadge Productions was Musicor's successor in interest.

The name didn't appear in the title because we have always—

and we have never made a motion because there's been an

order based on a stipulation. We have always—your Honor,

if I may please—

THE COURT: I am not going to take time for this,

I'm sorry. I again say I am a human being, I can be wrong, and a district judge can be just as wrong as can be, but I am making my rulings and I spent an immense amount of time and effort which should have been spent by the attorneys in this action attempting to get the issues narrowed—

MR. RICH: We did, your Honor.

THE COURT: And I absolutely will not depart from the issues as we defined them in our stipulation.

And my understanding is that that washed out any and all other issues previously tendered in all manner of papers which have been filed with this Court and all of that is by the boards. That is the way I am conducting the litigation.

If you can respond, if you can tell me why these three distributors can be held liable within the framework I am talking about, that is, under the license agreements or under Section IE, I will be happy to hear your arguments. Otherwise, your argument is extraneous to my problems.

MR. RICH: If Musicor is an infringer, if it manufactured and sold without the right to do so, without there being a license, anybody who participated in the sale of these records that were made without a license is an infringer, and I think the law is extremely clear on

that.

THE COURT: That is extraneous. I will dismiss Malverne--I understand that Mr. Beldock, you made a motion on the 16th to dismiss as to your clients, and I want to make sure that I have the names of those clients accurately, because there have been some changes in the pleadings.

MR. BELDOCK: May I read them for the Court Reporter and your Honor?

THE COURT: For instance, I have a brief from the plaintiffs listing two of them, Malverne and Mutual;
I have a complaint which lists three, Malverne, Mutual and Main Line. Who do you represent?

MR. BELDOCK: The three defendants I represent are Malverne Record Distributors, Inc.; Mutual Distributors, Inc.; and Main Line Records, Inc.

THE COURT: All right. I will grant your motion to dismiss under the issues as framed by our pretrial stipulation entered June 5th. There is no basis that I can see holding your clients liable. Your clients, as I understand it, were not parties to the license agreements. The liability in this action, if any, is going to be based on those license agreements and can only be found against parties to said agreements and those in privity to such

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3	A 18 years.			
4	Q Do you practice here in Manhattan?			
5	A Yes.			
6	Q Where is your office?			
7	A 1370 Avenue of the Americas.			
8				
9	of 1964. Was your office then located on Broadway?			
10	A Yes.			
11	Q Where?			
12	A 1650 Broadway.			
13	Q Did you know a man by the name of Art Talmadge?			
14	A Yes.			
15	Q Did you know a man by the name of Aaron Schroe-			
16	der?			
17	A Yes.			
18	Q As a matter of fact, had your law firm repre-			
19	sented Mr. Talmadge in connection with certain transactions			
20	concerning the acquisition of an interest in Musicor?			
21	A Yes.			
22	Q Then you had come to know Mr. Schroeder as a			
23	result of that?			
24	A I knew Mr. Schroeder before that.			
25	Q You knew Mr. Schroeder even before that?			

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2			406			
3	3 THE COURT: I'm sorry.	Did you repre	sent			
4						
5	5 THE WITNESS: Talmadge.					
6	6 THE COURT: This was in	THE COURT: This was in the spring of '64, righ				
7	THE WITNESS: Correct.					
8	8 Q And you had known Mr. Sc	nroeder for a	bout how			
9	long Defore that?					
10	A Approximately a year.					
11	Q Did there come a time in	Q Did there come a time in June of 1964 when you				
12	had a conversation with Mr. Schroeder?					
13	A Yes.					
14	Q Do you now recall the contents of that conver-					
15						
16	A No.					
17	Ω Did you embody the conten	ts of the con	versation			
18	in a letter which you wrote to Mr. Talmadge?					
19	A Yes.					
20	Q Is this the letter (handi	ng)?				
21	MR. COHN: I show the wit	ness Exhibit	LL for			
22	identification.					
23	Q Is this a copy of that le	Q Is this a copy of that letter?				
24	A Yes.					
25	Q Was that letter true and	ccurate at th	ne time			

eljp Moelis-direct

you prepared it?

A Yes.

Q And is it signed by you?

A Yes, it is.

Q Was it prepared approximately contemporaneously with your conversation with Mr. Schroeder?

A Yes.

MR. COHN: Your Honor, I would now ask the Court's leave to read this letter. I am trying to follow the new Federal rules that a document such as this is to be read into the record rather than physically received.

THE COURT: Let me see it.

(Handing.)

THE COURT: That is a discouraging development.

MR. COHN: It's funny. It says a memorandum or record concerning a matter about which a witness once had knowledge but now has insufficient recollection to enable him to testify—and so on—may not in itself be received as an exhibit unless offered by an adverse party, but the memorandum of record may be read into evidence.

THE COURT: I think I better just handle one thing. I received this on the 16th for the limited purpose of simply showing it.

MR. COHN: I think your Honor is right. I said

Mr. Moelis, did you represent Mr. Talmadge in

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A No.

Q Am I correct that other than the letter that was just shown to you, that you have no independent recollection of your discussion with Mr. Schroeder, as contained in that letter?

A That's right.

Other than the fact that you have no independent recollection as to what was said, do you recall whether or not you spoke with Mr. Schroeder in person or by telephone?

A No, I don't.

Ω Do you recall where that conversation took place?

A No.

Q Mr. Moelis, you have been practicing law, you say, for 18 years. Is it normal for you, once an oral agreement has been arrived at not to reduce that oral agreement to writing?

MR. COHN: Objected to, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me hear the question.

(Question read.)

THE COURT: I will allow it.

My best answer would be there are some agreements in the course of business you don't reduce to writing, in everyday business. It's done all the time.

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Q If a license is granted in connection with a recording, are licenses in writing or are there oral licenses?

MR. COHN: Your Honor, that is objected to, among other reasons, it's far beyond the scope of the direct examination and it's objected to as to form.

THE COURT: Objection overruled.

A Most licenses in the recording industry today in the United States are licenses eventually through Harry Fox, which is in the form of a written license.

O Do you know of any licenses that were ever granted by a publisher to a record company that were not reduced to writing? I'm speaking about mechanical licenses.

MR. COHN: That is objected to, your Honor.

THE COURT: I guess the point is that—I assume that most of the time the terms of licensing arrangements between publishers and record companies are in the forms of written licenses, right?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Particularly if they go through the Harry Fox Agency.

THE COURT: If that is your point, Mr. Rich,
I would assume that. And here we got a question of whether
there was an oral agreement. But I assume that most times
licenses are written, sure.

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O Do you recall any instance, Mr. Moelis, in your practice of law--and by the way, your practice of law did include the representation of record companies?

A Yes.

Q Record companies other than Musicor?

A Yes.

Q What other record companies did you represent?

A We represented—we were consulting for Columbia Pictures record division, which was then called Colpix, and later Colgems, and several other record companies besides that.

Q You are presently associated with a record company at this time; is that correct?

A Yes.

Ω What record company is that?

A Kirshner Records.

O To your knowledge, do you ever recall any time that a publisher granted a mechanical license without having that mechanical license reduced to writing?

MR. COHN: Objected to, your Honor.

THE COURT: I will allow it. It doesn't help me wery much, Mr. Rich, but let's not prolong this. But I will allow the question.

A I can't recall, no.

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Moelis-cross

413

- Q Do you know whether or not after you wrote that memorandum, that licenses were issued by January, Arch, and Sealark to Musicor at less than the two cent statutory
- You described in that memorandum a conversation you had with Mr. Schroeder. Is it possible that your conversation was also at the same time with Mrs. Schroeder?

MR. COHN: Is it possible? I suppose anything

MR. RICH: Please, Mr. Cohn. I am asking the

THE COURT: Objection overruled.

No, I don't recall that. I recall my conversation would be with Mr. Schroeder.

I'm asking you a different question. You said you recall your conversation with Mr. Schroeder. I'm asking whether or not it's possible that the conversation was also in the presence of Mrs. Schroeder --

THE COURT: Sustained.

Whether it be in person or by telephone? THE COURT: Sustained. The question has been asked and answered.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, he said he recalled a

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conversation with Mr. Schroeder. I'm asking if it is possible that Mrs. Schroeder was present during the conversation.

THE COURT: Please. Next question.

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Q Mr. Moelis, is it possible that this letter was written at or maybε just before the time that Mr. Schroeder sold his stock in Musicor to Mr. Talmadge?

A I don't recall.

Q Did you ever see a written agreement containing the terms under which January, Arch or Sealark licensed to Musicor at a 1-1/2 cent rate?

MR. COHN: He testified that he does not recall the agreements -- period. This is just a repetition of the same thing.

THE COURT: It is redundant. He does not know whether there is a written agreement embodying this.

Q Do you know if there is a written agreement?

A No.

THE COURT: Okay, you may step down.

MR. RICH: Excuse me one second.

THE COURT: Before this witness leaves -- I do not know whether he can help us or not but I do not think it is self-evident how to apply this letter. It says "Aaron Schroeder" -- and when I say "apply this letter", I mean if I find that there is an agreement as per the letter, it is not immediately evident how to apply that.

It says: "Aaron Schroeder says he will allow a 1-1/2 cent rate on all pre1964 recordings only if

used in albums. All new recordings will be as per producer's agreement at statutory rates".

I have gone through the listings of the licenses related to this \$17,000 claim — that is the claim about the differenceof rate, and then there is another 300

or \$400 claim, but the \$17,000 claim on all those licenses, the ones that I believe are relied on by the defense side, are all January 28, 1964. So I do notknow how -- and maybe you can help with this, maybe you cannot -- I do not know how to apply an agreement that reads the way this does, because maybe it is intended to apply to actual recordings made before 1964 even though the licenses were executed in

Can you help me on that?

1964 or maybe -- I don't know.

THE WITNESS: No, I can't.

THE COURT: You really can't.

MR.COHN: Your Honor, I will say that it says exactly what it says. This applies to pre-1964 albums only, and I think we can all agree on it before your Honor, to give your Honor the exact dates which will tie in with the albums.

. THE COURT: You mean the dates of recordings as distinct from the dates of licenses?

MR. COHN: Yes.

1	mkbr 3 Moelis 416
2	THE COURT: Because all these licenses were
3	January 28, 1964, isn't that so?
4	MR. COHN: Correct, I know that.
5	THE COURT: Are you telling me that in each case
6	the recordings were before 1964?
7	MR. COHN: Not in each case, but in the cases
8	that we will indicate to your Honor.
9	THE COURT: All right, then you will have to do
10	that.
11	Okay, thank you, Mr. Moelis.
12	(Witness excused.)
13	MR. COHN: May I call Mr. Mogell.
14	I V A N M O G E L L, called as a witness by the
15	defendants having been first duly sworn, testified
16	as follows:
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. COHN:
19	Ω Mr. Mogell, your full name is Ivan Mogell?
20	A Yes.
21	Q What is your business?
22	A I am a music publisher.
23	• Q You are in the publishing side, is that cor-
24	rect?

Yes.

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1	mkbr 4 Mogell-direct 417
2	Q Like in this case Mr. Schroeder's companies?
3	A Similar, I guess so.
4	Q What is the name of your publishing company?
5	A Well, there are a few of them but the parent compan
6	is under my name.
7	Q The parent company is called Mogell, after you?
8	A Right.
9	Q And how extensive is your business, in general
10	terms?
11	A Well, it is throughout the world.
12	Q It is a worldwide music publishing business?
13	A Yes, popular music.
14	Q For popular music?
15	A Yes.
16	Ω Popular recording stars?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Mr. Mogell, how long have you been a music
19	publisher?
20	A On my own, about 25 years.
21	Q And as such are you familiar with the customs
22	and usages in the industry?
23	'A Yes, I am.
24	Ω Are you familiar with the function in the
25	industry of the Harry Fox office?

technically owned by publishers, is that correct?

That is right, that is correct.

It is an agency which is created and owned by

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publishers, which acts as an agent, as you have testified, for approximately 90 per cent of the publishers?

- Λ Yes.
- And you have used them? Ω
- Yes.
- In the course of your dealings as a music publisher over the past 25 years, Mr. Mogell, have you treated licenses -- on what basis have you treated licenses with those who record pursuant to licenses which you issue on a manufactured basis or a manufactured and sold basis?

MR. RICH: Objection.

A On a manufactured --

MR. RICH: Excuse me, objection. I do not think that Mr. Mogell can answer that. The question is what the licenses are under the particular situation.

THE COURT: I will allow it for what it is worth. I do not know that it is worth much.

Nothing personal!

All right, go ahead.

A Will you rephrase that? MR. COHN: Could you read the question back, please?

(Question read.)

On a manufactured and sold basis.

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mkbr 7 Mogell-direct (420)	
Q Without exception?	
A Yes, without exception.	
Q And is it your testimony I will ask you, is that	
the custom and usage in the industry?	
A Yes, it is.	
Q Now when Harry Fox audits in your behalf, do you	
know how Harry Fox treats all of the licenses which he has	
audited in your behalf?	
A I would think	
MR. RICH: Objection. Obviously he is guessing.	
He is saying he "thinks".	
THE COURT: I don't know how he could possibly	
know it.	
Q Does Harry Fox represent you?	
A Yes.	
Ω Does he submit to you periodic audited reports?	
A Yes.	
Q Do you read them?	
A Yes.	
Ω Do those reports contain references to reserves	
in each instance?	
· A Yes, they do.	
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ducted	
	Q Without exception? A Yes, without exception. Q And is it your testimony I will ask you, is that the custom and usage in the industry? A Yes, it is. Q Now when Harry Fox audits in your behalf, do you know how Harry Fox treats all of the licenses which he has audited in your behalf? A I would think MR. RICH: Objection. Obviously he is guessing. He is saying he "thinks". THE COURT: I don't know how he could possibly know it. Q Does Harry Fox represent you? A Yes. Q Does he submit to you periodic audited reports? A Yes. Q Do you read them? A Yes. Q Do those reports contain references to reserves in each instance? A Yes, they do. Q Is it possible to have a reserve if the audit is contain the contain th

THE COURT: We have been through this with Mr. Berman -- Mr. Berman told me.

MR. COHN: Your Honor, I think I would like to show you in about three or four questions -- you kow I am not very long -- what is the custom and usage universally and without exception in this industry.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, I will object to this whole line of questioning.

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Mogell-direct



THE COURT: I will hear the custom. I think I know the custom but if it is going to be gone over quickly, okay.

MR. COHN: Sure.

BY MR. COHN:

In each one of the Harry Fox orders has there been references to reserves?

es--not in every one but the ones I recall.

Can there be a consideration of reserves if 0 the audit is done on a manufactured basis?

> A No.

> > MR. COHN: Excuse me just one minute.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COHN: Nothing further, your Honor.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RICH:

Mr. Mogell, you as a publisher know that under the copyright law the publisher does not have to give a license to a record company, isn't that correct?

I--well, the way I know it, I don't believe the first record -- I mean I have to on the first record, but if a record comes out anybody could record the song and come out with it the next day under the statutory rate.

Is it your understanding that a publisher must Q.

MR. RICH: Excuse me, Mr. Cohn.

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THE COURT: Let me ask you this: Suppose you are just publishing a song, sheet music; are you saying that you do not have to license anybody to record that song?

Mogell-cross

THE WITNESS: I have never printed a song unless I had a record.

THE COURT: Okay. I thought that is what you were telling me.

THE WITNESS: In other words, let us say I have a brand new song. A song was given to me and a company was interested in the song. If they are aware of it, if I want to give them a license I can refuse a license if I want to.

THE COURT: I got that -- in other words, if you can refuse a license you do not have to have it recorded?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE COURT: So your understanding is you can't publish it and you just do not have to issue anybody a license to record it; right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I haven't. That has been my experience.

THE COURT: Okay, but that is your understand-

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: But once you have licensed one

people are entitled to the compulsory license?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE COURT: Okay.

BY MR. RICH:

person to record and they have issued a record, then other

Mogell. You are talking about a compulsory license as distinguished from a license that you as a publisher would issue to the record company.

Is there such a distinction in your mind?

A Well, yes, it is, as I explained to the Judge, that if I have a song and I do not want to give it out, and it hasn't been recorded, I don't have to give a license. I can just hold back the song.

Q Isn't it a fact that once a song has been recorded the publisher is not obligated to give a license to another record company that comes out with the same recording?

A No.

Q Are you familiar with a filing of the notice of use?

A Yes.

Q What is a notice of use?

direct?

THE COURT: What does this have to do with his

MR. RICH: It has to do with his credibility as a publisher. It is not so, what he is saying. I'm trying to bring this out. I'm going to his knowledge as a music publisher in the business. This man has taken the stand as an expert and I have a right to show that he is not an expert.

this witness is that it envisaged cross. I will say to you that what this witness told me I knew already, and that is that you do not talk about reserves in a Harry Fox audit, unless you are dealing with manufactured and sold.

Furthermore, Mr. Berman testified that the usual licensing provisions are based--are for royalties based upon records manufactured and sold.

On the other hand, I am dealing here with the question whether that usual practice was varied from, to put it inartfully, by particular contracts. So neither this witness nor Mr. Berman has told me that it is impossible for people to provide what they want to provide in their contracts.

Now can't we leave it at that?

MR. RICH: Yes, your Honor. I just want to

bring out a very simple point.

- Q Isn't it a fact that a publisher does not have to issue a license to a record company after a song has already been recorded by another record company, and then if the second record company wants to record the song and the publisher will not grant them a license, that the second record company will then file what is called a notice of use? Isn't that correct?
 - A I insist on the license.
 - Q I'm not asking you what you insist on.
 - A Well, I'm only going by what I insist.
- Q Please, Mr. Mogell. Isn't it a fact that the second record company that comes out with a song that is recorded by the first, that it must then file a notice of use or request a license from the publisher of the song?

 Isn't that correct?
 - A That is right.
- Q And if it files a notice of use and does not obtain a license from the record company, then the second record company will come in under a statutory provision of Title 17 of the Copyright Law, isn't that correct?
 - A That is correct.
- Q And in that event if he has not received an actual license, that he will have to pay, pursuant to the

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1	mkjp Mogell-cross 428
2	statute, isn't that right?
3	A Yes.
4	Q And the statute provides that it be paid on the
5	basis of records manufactured?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Not on records manufactured and sold?
8	A No, manufactured and sold.
9	Q That is your understanding of the statute?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Now you say that the Harry Fox Agency has given
12	you audit reports?
13	A Yes.
14	Q Isn't it a policy of the Harry Fox Agency not
15	to give copies of the audit reports to the publisher?
16	A No, I did not say that they send me the actual
17	audit that they have done. They send me the results of the
18	audit they have done, which I am concerned about.
19	Q In other words, if they settle with a particular
20	record company they tell you what it is that your publish-
21	ing company is entitled to?
22	A That is right.
23	Q And they don't give you any breakdown, isn't
24	that correct?
25	A I don't recall

I don't recall.

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Q Right. Isn't it a fact that they do not give you a statement as to how they arrived at that figure; they just send you a check and say they conducted an audit and send you a check?

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A No. Sometimes they send me a statement where they collected X amount of dollars and proportionately this belongs to me.

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THE COURT: And they tell you the basis and they tell you that it related to reserves or this and that?

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THE WITNESS: I don't remember.

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MR. RICH: I have no further questions.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

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BY MR. COHN:

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Q You do recall that reserves have been dealt with in various reports that you have received?

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A Yes.

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MR. COHN: That is all.

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THE COURT: Thank you very much.

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Now that calls upon you--

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MR. RICH: Your Honor, the witness just said something to the contrary before the question just put, that he did not recall.

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MR. COHN: Can he argue that in summarion?

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THE COURT: You are excused, Mr. Mogell. Thank

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2 you very much.

(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Now, as I understand it, the main order of business now is to have Mr. Schroeder testify.

MR. RICH: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And/or Mrs. Schroeder, so why don't we proceed.

MR. RICH: Yes, and also Mr. Straus.

THE COURT: Well let us go with the Schroeders.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, there are a few things.

I requested from Mrs. March the original pre-trial order in this case. I would like to have that marked as a Court's Exhibit.

THE COURT: What does that have to do with the Schroeders' testimony?

MR. RICH: Well, your Honor, I feel I might as well get at it now before we get on to other things.

THE COURT: We have a lot of loose ends.

MR. RICH: I tried that at the last session and I couldn't get it in. I would like to have it marked in evidence. It goes to various points raised so far, and I would like to have it marked.

THE COURT: We have a lot of loose ends to be taken care of--

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MR. RICH: Your Honor, this is one of them. I would like to have that marked in evidence.

THE COURT: Okay. Here is the original pretrial order of August 9, 1972--hand it to Mr. Rich.

(Handing.)

MR. RICH: Your Honor, I would like to offer this in evidence as either a Plaintiffs' Exhibit or as a Court Exhibit.

MR. COHN: Is that the pre-trial order? What is your usual policy?

THE COURT: Mark it as a Plaintiffs' Exhibit for identification.

MR. COHN: Is that your usual policy, to take a pre-trial order in evidence?

THE COURT: It is all right.

MR. COHN: I couldn't care less.

THE COURT: It is received on the express understanding that to the extent that anything in that order is contrary to the ultimate pre-trial order and stipulation of June 5th, and the June 5th stipulation supercedes that order, so that there will be no confusion about that.

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 17 is received under those conditions.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 17 received in evidence.)

1	Mkjp 494a 432
2	THE COURT: Okay. Are you ready to call your
3	witness?
4	MR. RICH: Yes, your Honor. I would like to
5	introduce or offer
6	THE COURT: All right, have it marked for iden-
7	tification.
8	MR. RICH: This is a pre-trial memorandum of
9	the defendants.
10	(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 18 marked for identifica-
11	tion.)
12	THE COURT: Are you offering that now?
13	MR. RICH: Yes, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Is it the defendants' memo or what?
15	MR. RICH: Yes, it is. It is the defendants'
16	pre-trial memorandum.
17	MR. COHN: Your Honor, do we receive into evi-
18	dence memoranda of law? I mean, this is going to set a
19	THE COURT: What are you referring to, Mr.
20	Rich?
21	MR. RICH: There is an admission in there the
22	plaintiffs and the defendants both entered into the licenses
23	which are the subject of this action.
24	THE COURT: All right. What are you particularly
25	talking about?

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MR. RICH: Can I see that for a moment, your Honor? I can read it right in.

(The Court hands to Mr. Rich.)

MR. RICH: It says:

"This action concerns one hundred and twenty

(120) musical compositions in which plaintiffs allege ownership of all right, title and interest, including copyrights.

(A full list of such compositions, together with the dates
of the respective license agreements, copyright certificate
numbers and dates on which the respective copyrights were
obtained, is included in plaintiffs' pre-trial memorandum,
pages 3 through 7.)

"The parties do not dispute that the aforementioned mechanical license agreements were entered into by the parties."

MR. COHN: Now, your Honor, I object to the receipt of this for two reasons:

First of all, this was prepared apparently a number of years before-certainly before a year and a half ago when we came into this case and reviewed it. We do not adopt--

Do you have a date on which you say this was filed? I see it is the Beldock firm, so I know it is sometime before a couple of years ago.

Do you know how many years ago, Mr. Rich?

MR. RICH: I believe that was in about the middle of 1971.

MR. COHN: All right. Your Honor, this is something that was filed some four years ago. We have been in this case about a year and a half.

Since that time, and since we have made an investigation, and since we have had the advantage of helpful pre-trials under your Honor's aegis, I think that situation has substantially changed.

I took the liberty, after our last hearing, of forwarding to your Monor an April letter which we have sent to you with a copy to Mr. Rich, in which we had enclosed a copy of one of United Artists licenses, and asserted our contention that every recording covered by the action in this case was originally licensed by Mr. Schroeder and his interest to United Artists as a distribu-

Schroeder and his interest to United Artists as a distributor and Musicor as manufacturer under a Musicor label.

THE COURT: What I am going to do is this, I'm going to receive it into anido.

going to receive it into evidence, any admissions of this kind, and I at the same time will have to determine what weight to give them.

I have not been asked to treat them as binding or as precluding your present arguments, Mr. Cohn, and

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therefore I won't treat them as a binding admission precluding your argument.

Obviously, if an attorney back in 1972 made an admission which turns out to have been made before everything was known, that reduces the weight of that admission, but that is really the issue here, so I will receive it. I think it is admissible on the basis that I have stated.

Now I have the original and the original bears a filing date, so I think that will help us. So let us have the original marked, please, as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 18.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 18 received in evidence.)

MR. COHN: I would also make the point that I do not think a pre-trial memorandum of law prepared by a counsel constitutes an admission of a party that is receivable in evidence.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. RICH: Your Horor, there was reference in that pre-trial memorandum to the plaintiffs' pre-trial memorandum, pages 3 through 7.

Your Honor may have that there, too. That is the one that was served on June 18, 1971.

MR. COHN: Your Honor, would it be possible to have the witness testif and then if we have some of his

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documentation to do it at some other time?

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THE COURT: Well, I would rather have that done now. I think we have just one ore thing to do, isn't that right, Mr. Rich?

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MR. RICH: That is correct, your Honor.

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THE COURT: What is the date of this final

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document.

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MR. RICH: It was served, your Honor, on June 18, 1971, and it is called plaintiffs' pre-trial memoran-

11 dum.

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THE COURT: Let me see that, please.

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(Mr. Rich hands to the Court.)

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THE COURT: (After examining) Okay, let us

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have the original marked, too -- I will receive that.

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MR. COHN: The same objection.

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THE COURT: The same objection. I will over-rule the objection.

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(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 19 received in evidence.)

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THE COURT: Now, can we go to a witness?

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MR. RICH: Your Honor, I call as my next wit-

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mess Aaron Schroeder.

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AARON SCHROEDER, called by the plaintiffs, sworn.

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1	mkjp Mr. Schroeder-direct 437
2	
3	BY MR. RICH:
4	Q Mr. Schroeder, are you associated with the
5	plaintiff companies, January, Arch and Sealark?
6	A Yes.
. 7	Q Are you an officer of those companies?
8	A Yes.
9	Q What office do you hold?
10	A President.
11	Q Can you tell me when you became associated
12	with those companies?
13	A In 1960.
14	THE COURT: I am three feet from you and I
15	cannot hear you.
16	THE WITNESS: In 1960.
17	Q Mr. Schroeder, have you been an active publisher
18	since that time?
19	A Yes, sir.
20	Q Are you also a writer and a producer?
21	A Yes, I am.
22	Q In the record and music field?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Could you tell the Court what your duties and
25	responsibilities have been with these companies?

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I did not hear the question.

I am sorry. Who at the plaintiff companies,

Q To your knowledge, Mr. Schroeder, have you ever authorized the issuance of licenses going back to, let us say, 1960?

January, Arch and Sealark, would have been the responsible

persons gince 1962 to license their musical compositions?

Mr. Schroeder.

MR. COHN: I'm sorry, I did not hear that.

(Answer read.)

t4 am 2

Q Mr. Schroeder, you were not present on the first day of this trial last week, and Mr. Talmadge had taken the stand and testified to certain conversations that he alleged that he had with you, and I am going to read you from the transcript and ask you whether or not you had these conversations with Mr. Talmadge.

Just to preface that, Mr. Talmadge had testified that he had received a batch of licenses, had somebody return the licenses to a party, and then he received the licenses again bearing Mr. Talmadge's signature.

THE COURT: What page are you reading from?

MR. RICH: Page 295, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Q "Q When you received these licenses back two or three weeks later with the signature purporting to be yours, what aid you do ?

"A I called up Mr. Schroeder.

"Q Tell us what you said to Mr. Schroeder and what he said to you, as best you can recall?

"A I was very upset about these licenses coming back to me with a signature which was not mine and I called up Mr. Schroeder and said look, what the hell is going on here. I have received these licenses with a signature that is not mine" --



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THE COURT: That is absolutely no reason to read the record of a previous day.

You can ask this witness questions about whether he had any conversations with Mr. Schroeder -- Mr. Talmadge. You don't have to read the record.

MR. RICH: All right.

Mr. Schroeder, maybe we could simplify this, did you ever have any conversations whatsoever with Mr. Talmadge back in 1974 or 1965 concerning the licenses issued by January, Arch and Sealark to Musicor?

It is conceivable, but I can't recall any, and certainly if there were any, they wouldn't have been held solely by me, but this was again Mrs. Schroeder's area of the business. I never made any decisions having to do with licensing or any of that.

Mr. Schroeder, did Mr. Talmadge ever tell you in 1964, 1965 or any time after that, that he received back licenses issued on behalf of January, Arch and Sealark bearing a signature that was not his?

No, I don't remember that at all.

Did you ever have a conversation with Mr. Talmadge in 1974, 1965 or thereafter when Mr. Talmadge told you that he or Musicor was operating from and using licenses from United Artists and therefore didn't see why he

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442 elbr 3 Mr. Schroeder-direct

had to use the licenses from January, Arch and Sealark to Musicor?

A No.

Did Mr. Talmadge ever discuss with you or did he ever request from you a license that pre 1974 Gene Pitney recordings which were distributed by UA should be licensed by January, Arch and Sealark at the rate of a penny and a half?

Absolutely not.

Did you ever agree with Mr. Talmadge that recordings contained in albums issued by United Artists and previously distributed by United Artists would have a one and a half cent rate for recording done either prior to May 8, '64 or prior to 1964?

A No, sir.

Did you ever tell Mr. Talmadge that licenses that were sent on behalf of January, Arch and Sealark were clerical errors?

No.

Did you ever tell him that those licenses had no bearing on the United Artist license?

A Never, no.

Did you ever tell Mr. Talmadge that he should disregard the licenses sent by Harry Fox on behalf of

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Fox to Musicor were incorrect in any way?

A No, sir.

Q To your knowledge, did Musicor or any of its representatives ever advise you or the plaintiffs prior to this trial that although some of the licenses provided for a two cent royalty, that the licenses were actually a

A No.

penny and a half?

Q Did Musicor or any of its representatives ever advise you or the plaintiffs prior to this trial that although the licenses were issued on the basis of royalties to be paid on records manufactured, that the licenses should properly have provided for the payment of rollties on the basis of records manufactured and sold?

A . No --

MR.COHN: Just a second.

When I get up, it means I might be making an objection to the Court, so you don't answer. Did that say advise you or any representation of plaintiff?

MR. RICH: That is right.

MR. COHN: No objection.

Q To your knowledge, did Musicor or any of its representatives ever advise you or the plaintiffs prior to this trial that Musicor did not execute the licenses which

1	elbr 6 Mr. Schroeder-direct 445
2	were issued by Harry Fox on behalf of January, Arch and
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4	that you have seen them before today.
5	THE COURT: 1, 2, 3 and 4.
6	Q Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4?
7	A No.
8	THE COURT: If Mrs. Schroeder was the business
9	end of this, can't we go ahead with her?
10	MR.RICH: No further questions.
11	THE COURT: And could I ask that in the interests
12	of efficiency, we can defer the cross examination of Aaron
13	Schroeder and let us get Mrs. Schroeder on the stand and see
14	what she had to say, and maybe we will get a better idea,
15	better side of the case. Can we do that?
16	I'd like to defer cross of Aaron Schroeder.
17	MR. COHN: Sure. Anything you want.
18	As long as you let me eat lunch.
19	THE COURT: Why don't you step down.
20	(Witness steps down.)
21	THE COURT: Mrs. Schroeder, would you take the
22	stand.
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Mrs. Schroeder

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ABBY SCHROEDER, called as a witness by the plaintiffs, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. RICH:

- Mrs. Schroeder, are you associated with the plaintiffs' companies, January, Arch and Sealark?
 - Yes, I am.
 - Are you an officer of those companies? 0
 - A Yes, I am.
 - Whoat office do you hold?
 - A Vice president.
 - How long have you held that office?
 - Λ Since 1962 or '3.
- Is that when you became associated with those companies?
 - No, I became associated in 1961.
- Would you tell the Court your duties and responsibilities with these companies?
- I handle the administrative responsibilities, domestically and internationally, I summarize all the licensing, all the accounting functions, both receivable and payable, I mostly sign the checks, I negotiate licenses with record companies. I do all the business functions of the business

Mrs. Schroeder

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or supervise them, I should say.

Q And Mr. Schroeder previously testified that his

area of responsibility with the companies are in the creative part of the business, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Did you and Mr. Schroeder have the same duties and responsibilities going back to 1962?

A Yes, sir.

Q Since 1962 until this present time who at the plaintiff companies would make the decisions as to whether or not to grant a request by a record company to license one of plaintiffs' musical compositions?

A I would.

Q To your knowledge, has anyone at the plaintiffs besides you since 1962 ever issued or authorized the issuance of a license at less -- let me say issued and authorized the issuance of a license?

A No one would ever do that but me.

Q There came a time, did there not, when January, Arch and Sealark utilized the services of Harry Fox?

A Yes.

Q And it utilized their services at least in 1964, the latter part of '64, some time in '64, and thereafter?

A Absolutely.

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elbr 9 Mrs. Schroeder

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- Youhave examined, am I correct, Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4; those are the licenses that were issued from Harry Fox to Musicor?
 - Yes, I have.
- Are those true copies of licenses recieved by the plaintiff companies from the Harry Fox agency?
 - Yes, they are.
- Q Did you receive or did the plaintiff companies receive those licenses from Harry Fox with the same contents as they are here in court, in other words, with the same names and provisions --

THE COURT: She has ready said these are the licenses. How could they have different contents?

- Did you ever or didthe plaintiffs' companies ever receive any unsigned licenses issued to Musicor?
 - No, sir.
- Did you ever have any discussions with Mr. Arthur Talmadge or anyone else at Musicor before the licenseswhich are involved in this case were issued by Fox to Musicor?
 - A Yes.
- Q Could you tell us with whom you had these discussions, when, and what was said?

There were telephone conversations between Mr. A Talmadge an myself. I can go back to June of 1964 when

the sale agreement between Mr. Schroeder and Mr. Talmadge had not yet been signed, although dated earlier.

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Mr. Talmadge spoke with me about the possibility of our granting rights to Musicoronce he had the company, on old

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product that he might repackage.

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And I told him that it was against our general policy, however, in the spirit of cooperation we would certainly take each one as it comes and try to work this out with him. Then I asked him to please let me know the effective date when United Artists would cease to distribute and manufacture the records and when Musicor would take up the distribution and manufacture on its own, and he said he would let me know. I waited several months. It was into the fall of 1964 and I called a few times, and Mr. Talmade advised me that it wasn't finalized with United Artists, he didn't have the date. And I didn't get the date until December of 1964, and I am not quite sure if it was from Mr. Talmadge himself or someone at Musicor or even United Artists, I may have called United Artists, and as soon as I had that date of the changeover of distribution and manufacture, I instructed Harry Fox to issue licenses to the Musicor Company for a list of recordings which we supplied to Fox.

And I instructed the Fox Agency at that time to,

Mrs. Schroeder

while they were dating the licenses in the current month of December, to certainly make them retroactive to the date of distribution by Musicor, which is a normal thing to do in the business.

I also instructed Al Berman of -- I gave these instructions directly to Mr. Berman -- I told him that the licenses were to be issued for each use and not by composition, but by record number so that there would be no cross collateralization. I also instructed him to issue those licenses on the basis of records manufactured.

Ω Before you had this conversation with Mr. Berman, as you just testified, did you have conversations with anyone at Musicor with regard to the royalty rate, in other words, the issuing of licenses at less than two cents?

A Yes, I did. Again, I spoke with Mr. Talmadge several times between the summer and the fall of 1964, and in one of the conversations he told me that they were putting out, whether it was one page or two, I can't tell you the number of pages, but he gave me various titles on which he requested a lower rate pursuant to our earlier conversations in June, and I did in fact grant those rates and put them in writing in a license as I would always do.

? That was part of your instructions to the Harry Fox office?

A Absolutely.

Q To grant the lower rate on those particular recordings?

A Yes.

Q In and among Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4, Mrs.
Schroeder, there are licenses that are issued at less than two cents; for example, Aladdin's Lamp, Brandy is My True Love's Name, Hello Mary Lou, I Laughed So Hard I Cried, I Love You More Today, Keep Telling Yourself, Little Betty, Falling Star, Sure Fire Bet, Today's Teardrops --

MR. COHN: Your Honor, the titles are delightful.

If we can say there are a certain number of licenses that provided one and a half cents, not two cents, without reading it to him --

THE COURT: We don't have to read it to him.

Q Among others, Mrs. Schroeder, were those the royalty rates that you agreed to with Mr. Talmadge and then instructed Mr. Berman or someone at Harry Fox to incorporate in the license agreements?

A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: We will break for lunch.
(Luncheon recess.)

2:15 p.m.

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AFTERNOON SESSION

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ABBY SCHROEDER, resumed.

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MR. RICH: Off the record.

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(Discussion off the record.)

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DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

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BY MR. RICH:

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Q After these discussions that you had with the Harry Fox Agency, Mrs. Schroeder, did Harry Fox send out licenses to Musicor in December of 1964?

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A Yes, they did.

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Q And are those the ones that are dated December 1964?

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A Yes.

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Q And do you know that through conversations that you had with anybody at the Fox Agency?

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A They send us a confirmation copy in blank to notify us -- that is our notification that the licenses have gone out. They send us a last copy.

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In other words, that we dispose of when the signed agreements come in.

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Q After the licenses were sent by the Harry Fox Agency, Mrs. Schroeder, to Musicor --

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THE COURT: Wait a minute. You are saying that when they send the proposed licenses to the licensee for signature they send you a last or blank copy for your information; right?

THE WITNESS: It merely says "confirmation".

THE COURT: Okay.

Then after the licenses are fully executed do you receive copies?

THE WITNESS: Oh, yes.

THE COURT: And did you receive copies of the licenses that were involved within this action?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Okay. You received signed copies?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right, go ahead, Mr.Rich.

Q Mrs. Schroeder, after Harry Fox sent out these licenses in December of 1964 did you have a conversation with Arthur Talmadge?

A Yes. I recall that Mr. Talmadge did call me and he said that he had received a large number of licenses from the Fox office and he wanted to know what they were for, and I told him, pursuant to our several conversations, that once I had the effective date of Musicor establishing its own manufacturing and distribution, these were the

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read.

Mrs.Schroeder



licenses to Musicor, that the United Artists licenses were only valid while United Artists was manufacturing and distributing, they were paying royalties. They had ceased to do that so that they couldn't pay anything, and I would have to have new licenses with the company, Musicor.

MR. COHN: May I have that answer read back?
THE COURT: Yes, let us have the whole answer

(Read.)

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Rich.

O And what did Mr. Talmadge say?

A As I recall, he asked me about the date of the licenses and I explained to him that while the date was in December itwas the usual practice of the Fox Agency and ourselves to date a license back retroactively, either to the release of a record, in the case of one situation, or to the effective date of manufacturing and distribution.

I also pointed out to him that we had issued licenses for each use and not on an overall basis of musical compositions.

I believe that was the basis of the conversation.

- Q And did Mr. Talmadge respond to you?
- A He told me that he understood, in words of that nature.

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MR. COHN: I am sorry, I didnot catch that.

(Answer read.)

Q Now, Mrs. Schroeder, after the licenses which are dated December 1964 was sent out, other licenses -- and I think those are parts of Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4 -- were also sent out?

A Yes.

THE COURT: You know, if you would look at the group of licenses, there was some in October, there was some in November, there was some in December, and some in 1965 -- in June 1965.

MR. RICH: That is right.

THE COURT: Are you not concerned with anything that happened in October and November?

MR. RICH: Your Honor, I do not want to offer testimony as to when those licenses were sent out -- whether that was part of the December licenses or sent out before.

O Mrs. Schroeder, the licenses that were sent out, I think -- there are licenses that are dated in October 1964, in addition to the licenses that are dated in December 1964, and of course there are licenses in 1965 --

THE COURT: Put your question.

-- various dates in 1965.

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Mrs. Schroeder -direct

THE COURT: How did this come about?

MR.RICH: Pardon me, your Honor?

THE COURT: How did this come about?

MR. RICH: Yes.

Q What are the circumstances of those licenses being sent out?

A Without seeing the titles, I would probably

be able to give you specific information, but without seeing

the titles I would think that as licenses are requested

by a record company, we request Harry Fox to send hem out,

or the request would go to the Fox Agency and they are

sent out in the normal course.

If we know of the release of arecord we will send out a license -- we will instruct Harry Fox to issue a license.

Q And those requests would have been made in October 1964, the request for that license might have been made at or about that time or shortly before that time, is that right?

A That or we noticed a release of a record in the trade papers -- once we see a release and we get the information from the record company or the record label, we do not necessarily rely on the record company.

Q Did Musicor ever send or return any licenses in

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Chris Spinoza was, and may still be -- he was, I think, the sales manager or sales promotion, and he signed licenses in October of 1904, as I recall, and Blanche

THE WITNESS: Chris Spinoza.

A (Continuing) Blanche Wilson, I recall, was an employee of Musicor -- I cannot tell you what her position was.

> THE COURT: What was that last answer? (Answer read.)

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Mrs. Schroeder-direct

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- Q Mrs. Schroeder, in the publishing industry is it usual for employees of a record company to sign the name of another person on mechanical licenses?
 - A Absolutely usualy, yes.
- Q Did you ever receive a license from Harry Fox Agency which was issued to Musicor without the signature of someone signing on behalf of Musicor?

A Never. We would rever get back a license unless it was signed. It goes to Harry Fox office.

Q To your knowledge, has January, Arch or Sealark ever granted a record company a mechanical license without reducing the terms of that license to writing?

A Never.

Q To your knowledge after 1962 has Nr. Schroeder ever granteda mechanical license to any company without your consent?

A Definitely not.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. RICH: Yes, your Honor.

I would like to have this marked for identification.

(Document marked Plaintiffs' Exhibit 20'for identification.)

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BY MR. RICH:

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Q Mrs. Schroeder, I show you a copy of an agreement.

It is dated May 8, 1964, between Aaron Schroeder --

THE COURT: Why don't you ask the witness what that is.

IR. RICH: Okay.

Q Mr. Schroeder, I show you a document and I ask you if you know what that is (handing).

A (After examining) This is a production agreement between Musicor and Aaron Schroeder.

Q Mrs. Schroeder, the agreement is dated May 8, 1964. Do you know the date that this agreement was actually made?

A It was June 8th or subsequent thereto.

Q Prior to the date this agreement was signed, was an agreement reached with Mr. Talmadge or Musicor about the rates on songs published by January, Arch, Sealark?

MR. COHN: I do not object to "Did you have a conversation with Mr. Talmadge", but I do object to "Was there an agreement reached."

MR. RICH: All right.

. THE COURT: First of all, you have not offered Exhibit 20 yet.

MR. RICH: All right, I offer it in evidence.

Mrs. Schroeder-direct

MR. COHN: No objection.

THE COURT: I will receive it.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 20 was received in

evidence.)

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THE COURT: Is Exhibit 20 the agreement providing for Mr. Talmadge to buy out Mr. Schroeder's half interest in Musicor, or was there something else?

THE WITNESS: What I just saw is a production agreement which was released.

THE COURT: Why do we need it? What interest do we have in the production agreement?

MR. RICH: Your Honor, this is the agreement which incorporates a provision that the songs of January, Arch and Sealark will be licensed at a certain rate.

T2 1 eljp 1 Mrs. Schroeder-direct 461 B1 2 .M. THE COURT: Licensed from whom to whom? 3 MR. RICH: Licensed from January, Arch and Sealark to Musicor. There is a provision concerning the 4 5 licensing of songs. 6 THE COURT: Let's see it. 7 MR. COHN: Of course, we totally disagree with 8 Mr. Rich's interpretation of the agreement. This is with 9 relation to subsequent things, not at the time of the 10 agreement with United Artists. 11 MR. RICH: If there was an agreement about the 12 payment of royalty at or about the time this agreement was 13 made, it also would have been incorporated in possibly the 14 same paragraph, 14. 15 MR. COHN: That is a totally different issue. 16 Your contention is, as I understand--17 THE COURT: Just one second. 18 (Pause.) 19 THE COURT: What was the purpose of this pro-20 duction agreement? What was it? 21 THE WITNESS: It was part and parcel of the 22 purchase--23 THE COURT: What part and parcel was it? 24 THE WITNESS: It was for Mr. Schroeder to con-25 tinue to produce Gene Pitney recordings in order to derive

eljp 2

Mrs. Schroeder-direct

royalties and other benefits.

THE COURT: You mean to actually manufacture or arrange for the manufacture?

THE WITNESS: No. Musicor would do the manufacturing and distribution. Mr. Schroeder merely creatively produced the records with the artist and presented it to Musicor for distribution and manufacture. Prior to the manufacture—

THE COURT: What was the compensation arrangement for that?

THE WITNESS: There is a royalty provision in that agreement of 2 per cent if it is a single side, or 4 per cent if it is two sides of a single record.

There is also a payment for each side of—a fee when he goes into the recording studio, he receives a fee for that production.

THE COURT: What does this paragraph 14 relate to?

THE WITNESS: This relates to publishing that Mr. Schroeder might control in the case of January, Sealark and Arch, where he is principal. Then we were making it explicit that there would be no rates lower than the statutory 2 per cent rate on that material published by our firms, so that there would be an understanding before

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2 signing the agreement.

MR. COHN: Your Honor, I move to strike "so there would be an understanding before signing."

THE COURT: I asked her.

MR. COHN: Even so, with great deference to your Honor having asked it, the answer still is not --

THE COURT: But I have got to understand. What puzzles me here, I don't know whether this paragraph 14 or this agreement is relating to some other arrangement or some arrangement relevant to my problem.

If that is production agreement, it relates to, I gather from your testimony, Schroeder's ability to continue to creatively produce songs of Gene Pitney, right?

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COURT: And he would be compensated for that, right?

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COURT: And there would be some percentage fee or something like that, right?

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COURT: In addition, there had to be some payment from the distributor and manufacturer of the records to the owner of the copyright, right?

THE WITNESS: Right.

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THE COURT: And you are saying that your understanding would be that paragraph 14 related to the latter feature?

THE WITNESS: Yes, absolutely.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

Q Mrs. Schroeder, is it normal and usual in the record publishing industry for agreements concerning the licensing of musical compositions not to be reduced to writing?

A No, it is not normal at all. There are all reduced to writing that I know of.

Q There has been prior testimony about the United Artists licenses. What company issued those licenses?

- A Our own firms, January, Sealark and Arch.
- Q Did Harry Fox issue those licenses?
- A No.

THE COURT: She testified he didn't.

Q If Musicor was operated under the United
Artists licenses and not the Musicor licenses, Exhibits
1 through 4, would Musicor have discussed payment to January, Arch and Sealark pursuant to the Harry Fox licenses?

A Well, they should have--

THE COURT: I didn't understand that. Rephrase it, please.

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MR. COHN: I didn't understand that either.

MR. RICH: I will rephrase it, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is your question, if you were still operating under the old United Artists licenses, would Harry Fox be auditing the royalties due, is that your question?

MR. RICH: Yes, your Honor.

THE WITNESS: They would not.

THE COURT: Why wouldn't they? Couldn't you employ an agency to audit royalties due under licenses that you had Issued directly, even though they had not issued them?

THE WITNESS: No. Harry Fox didn't work in that way. They issued their licenses and they audit on their licenses. They wouldn't audit on somebody else's licenses. They will not take over that agency.

THE COURT: Next question.

Mrs. Schroeder, to your knowledge, did Musicor or any of its representatives ever advise you or the plaintiffs prior to this trial that the licenses issued by Harry Fox to Musicor were incorrect in any way?

A Never.

THE COURT: We had that so many times, that doesn't help me at all. Let's go on.

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questions.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, I still must ask the

THE COURT: I think you asked that.

MR. RICH: Not to Mrs. Schroeder.

THE COURT: Have there been any complaints?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: Except the defenses in this law-

suit?

THE WITNESS: No.

Q Did Musicor to your knowledge ever complain that they did not execute the licenses marked Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4?

. A Never.

THE COURT: Anything else?

Q Is there to your knowledge, Mrs. Schroeder, and being in the publishing industry for quite some time now as you have testified, and by the way, prior to the time that you joined January, Arch and Sealark in 1961 were you also associated with any record companies?

A Yes, four.

Q Is there a practice in the record and publishing industry permitting the record company to cross collateralize--I will ask that question first.

A No. You go according to the license agreement.



Ω And is there a practice or custom in the record and publishing industry permitting a record company to report royalties on the basis of records manufactured and sold where the licenses previously provide for the payment of royalties on the basis of records manufactured?

A Certainly not to my knowledge.

O Did you ever have any discussion with a representative of the Harry Fox Agency concerning their audits of Musicor and payments of Musicor?

A Yes, I did, in early 1965, I guess it was, I believe it was. I spoke to Al Berman and told him that we were already experiencing problems with Musicor on two levels, both Mr. Schroeder's production agreement and also with regard to our own copyrights.

We felt we were not being accounted to properly. There were songs that were on the national charts and we had seen one or two royalty statements that didn't reflect sales anywhere near the number we had anticipated, and we unfortunately were thinking of litigation and, therefore, he was not to issue licenses any more without checking with me first. This is Mr.Berman I spoke with.

Also, if they were intending to conduct any audits, please make sure that we are kept out of it because I was going to have our own accountant do an audit almost

immediately; and if they did happen to do an audit. I said
I would like to have what information your auditors come
up with, but certainly keep us out of any settlement because we anticipate there will be quite a sum of money due
us.

Q By the way as a normal practice with the Harry Fox Agency, door the Harry Fox Agency give the publishers copies of their audits of record companies?

A Positively not.

Q Did you receive copies other than the first audit, or possibly the first audit, of any of the audits conducted by the Harry Fox Agency?

A I did not receive copies of any of the three audits.

Ω Did you have a discussion with Mr. Berman or anybody else at the Harry Fox Agency as to whether the Fox Agency settled its audits of Musicor on behalf of the plaintiffs?

A Yes.

Q Can you tell us what was said in this conversation that you had? First of all, with whom did you have?

Mr. Berman?

A Al Berman. I always spoke with Al Berman with regard to these matters. He was the only one with authority.

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Mrs. Schroeder-direct

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I asked him if they had conducted the first audit and he told me that they had and that they were kept apart, and when it came to settlement we were excluded. And in the second and third instances of audits conducted by the Fox Agency, I was again assured by Mr. Berman by telephone that we were not included, and I kept in contact with him through the years to make sure that during the litigation there would be no mistake that we were not lumped with the other publishers that he was representing.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1 marked for identification.)

Q Mrs. Schroeder, to your knowledge, was any agreement or understanding reached with Musicor permitting January, Arch and Sealark to retain royalties paid by Musicor without prejudice to their company's rights in this action?

A Yes. There was an agreement between our attorneys, I discussed this first with Mr. Borston and then with yourself and there was an agreement between the two of us and Mr. Talmadge's attorneys that we would in fact retain payments.

THE COURT: Is there any issue about that?

I haven't heard any.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, I don't know what they

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eljp 10 Mrs. Schroeder-direct

may bring up. This had been mentioned once before that per-

THE COURT: I have never heard of an offense in this action based on that, and I see negative nods from Mr. Cohn. Drop that point. Go ahead with the next one.

Q Did there come a time, Mrs. Schroeder, when January, Arch and Sealark requested an audit or requested someone to audit Musicor in their behalf?

I'm not referring to the Harry Fox Agency.

Yes. Early in 1965 we asked our CPA, William A Lazarow, to conduct an audit on the Musicor books.

Did Mr. Lazarow do so? Q

Yes, he did.

Did he issue a report? 0

Yes, it was early summer of '65 that we received a report from Mr. Lazarow.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 22 marked for identification.)

Q Is that the audit report that Mr. Lazarow gave to January, Arch and Sealark?

. A Yes.

MR. RICH: I would like to introduce that in evidence.

MR. RICH: That the framing of the issues on

Mrs. Schroeder-direct

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THE COURT: I don't know what that means, but that isn't it. Anything else?

MR. RICH: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Cross examine.

the pre-trial stipulation had to do with the accounting.

MR. COHN: May I take Mr. Schroeder first, your

THE COURT: Sure.

AARON SCHROEDER,

recalled.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. COHN:

Honor?

Mr. Schroeder, do you recall this morning that Mr. Rich referred you to conversations Mr. Talmadge had testified about when you were not in Court which he fixed at a period of time when he had received licenses from the Harry Fox office in your behalf and had telephoned you objecting to those licenses?

Do you recall he asked you about that area and then you responsed saying no such conversation ever took place?

- A Yes.
- Q And no such telephone calls ever took place?
- A That's correct.
- Q When you gave that testimony were you aware of

cussions.

1 eljp Mr. Schroeder-direct 474 2 THE COURT: That is the answer. 3 THE WITNESS: I just never concerned myself about it. 4 5 In preparing for your testimony today--Q 6 THE COURT: Mr. Cohn, it doesn't make any dif-7 ference. 8 MR.COHN: It doesn't, Judge? 9 THE COURT: Whether he had it in mind. He was 10 asked about whether he had conversations and he answered. His wife got on the stand and testified about her conver-11 12 sations. 13 MR. COHN: I thought that was a somewhat criti-14 cal issue and apparently they were attempting to say that Mr. Talmadge was making up this whole thing about the 15 16 conversations when he received this batch of licenses. 17 MR. RICH: The testimony was just that--18 THE COURT: It isn't going to help me. Let's 19 cut it short. 20 MR. COHN: I'm going to try to cross examine, if I can. I'm sorry, I lost my train. 41 22 THE COURT: It doesn't help me if he knew that his wife had conversations--23 24 MR. COHN: It helps me, then, if I hear my 25 client practically being called a liar when he said he

1 eljp Mr. Schroeder-direct 2 received a batch of licenses in '64--3 THE COURT: All right. 4 MR. COHN: Would you give me a minute? 5 (Pause.) 6 The fact is, you knew now that Mr. Talmadge Q 7 did call up when he received this batch of licenses and say I don't like them, you heard your wife say that here 9 in Court, didn't you? 10 Yes. 11 By the way, don't you make it a practice of 12 being on an extension phone when your wife conducts business 13 conversations? 14 No, I don't make it a practice. 15 Are there occasions when you are on an extension 16 phone when your wife is discussing business with various 17 people? 18 Only if she requests me and that is not too A 19 often. 20 21 22 23 25

1964 on?

MR.RICH: Objection. What do you mean by "bom-barded"?

MR. COHN: Maybe that is an inartistic word.

Q Isn't it a fact that you have written a number of business letters to Mr. Talmadge and had business conversations with Mr. Talmadge concerning business terms?

A I don't recall.

Q Well, are you prepared to tell us that you did not?

I know you see me holding a piece of paper.

A There might have been letters mailed by my attorneys or by my wife over my signature, but the business decisions were not mine -- they never were and they aren't today.

Regardless of whether there were decisions -and I will be brief on this -- I understood your testimony
this morning to be that you yourself did not get into these
things at all, your wife signed everything, said everything,
did everything on the business end.

I am now asking you whether it isn't a fact that you did a considerable number of things under your signature and through your voice.

A I have answered your question, sir.

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MR. COHN: Will you please mark this for identification.

(Defendants' Exhibit NN was marked for identification.)

BY MR. COHN:

Q For example, would you look at Defendants' Exhibit MM for identification and tell us whether or not you recognize the signature on that letter (handing).

- A Yes.
- Q Is it your signature?
- A Yes.
 - Q Was it written to Mr. Talmadge?
- A Yes.
- Q Was it mainly discussing from payment terms and saying they were late in paying something or other?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Did you write the letter?
- A I signed the letter. I doubt very much if I created the letter.
 - Q Somebody else created it?
- A Yes, the terms of the agreement were not looked after by myself.
 - Q Did you sign the contract, Exhibit -Did you sign the United Artists contract which

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS, U.S. COURTHOUSE FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK, N.Y. - 791-1020 it?

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your lawyer was just referring to just a few minutes ago?

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A In all lakelihood I did.

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Q Were you familiar with the terms when you signed

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A Generally.

I think it is Exhibit 18.

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MR. COHN: May I please have the pretrial memorandum -- that is, the defendants' pretrial memorandum

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which was offered in evidence by the plaintiff this

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THE COURT: Here it is -- Exhibit 19 (handing).

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MR. COHN: I need the Defendants', your Honor --

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THE COURT: Right (handing).

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MR. COHN: Thank you.

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BY MR. COHN:

morning?

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Q You testified this morning, Mr Schroeder, that at no time prior to a certain time were you familiar with or

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any body representing you with any assertion by the defend-

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ants in this case that your claim in this case did not

21 22 recognize a penny and a half agreement, which was confirmed

by you to the law firm representing Mr Talmadge, a firm called Milius & Asher.

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MR. RICH: I do not understand the question.

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A Neither do I. I do not understand the question.

this?

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Q And they might not have, is that right?

A Yes.

Q So when you undertook to give those answers this morning you were not meaning to say that claims and assertions by the defendants had not been discussed with your attorneys concerning which you had no knowledge?

MR. RICH: I do not understand the question.

A I do not understand the question.

Q Well, maybe I am being a little inartistic at this point. I understood the witness to say flatly this morning the first "we," the plaintiffs or our agents, and I asked particularly about that -- ever heard about this penny and a half situation on pre 1964 -- on all pre 1964 recordings -- that this was never mentioned by the defendants, we were never put on notice, we were never told.

I have been told by Mr.Beldock --

MR. RICH: Objection, your Honor. Mr. Cohn knows this.

MR. COHN: Well, you call Mr. Beldock to come back and testify.

THE COURT: This is really unnecessary.

On that kind of question, frankly, I was thinking of it in terms of some kind of business notice to him --

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2 MR. COHN: Okay.

THE COURT: -- and I am sure as things went on in the litigation, I wouldn't assume that he barred any of that.

MR. COHN: All right.

THE COURT: Okay.

Anything else?

MR. COHN: Yes.

Ω I assume there is no point in my asking you questions about the Musicor-United Artists contract which Mr. Rich did, which you signed because you would probably refer me to Mrs. Schroeder, is that right?

A I would.

Mr. Rich to advise Judge Griesa in court -- I know you lost your father and we certainly all reject that but did you authorize Mr. Rich to advise the Court a week ago that you would be unable to atterd court and that you were observing the Jewish mourning period -- the shiva period in all respects?

A Yes.

Q As an orthodox Jew?

A Yes.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, I do not see the rele-

do you know The Bicycle Club?

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A I know of it. I have never been there, definitely.

- Q You are quite sure you did not have a cookout on Friday night, you did not come out and cook steaks for any-body?
 - A Absolutely not.
 - Q You did not.

Where were you Friday night?

- A Where was I Friday night? I think I was home.
- Ω Well, you do not have any doubt about that -that was a Friday night.

A I am not completely in control of my memory at the moment. I am not feeling quite well, and I know that I did not entertain large groups of people, nor was I at the Bicycle Club, nor did I go to any of these places you are talking about.

- Q My pending question is, if you are not feeling well, you tell his Honor that you do not feel well and I will stop.
 - A Yes.
- Q Isn't it a fact that last Friday night you cooked steaks for a group of people ?
- A Absolutely not. I did not cook for anybody.

 I have never cooked for anybody.
 - Q Were you at a cookout held on the lawn of your

1	mkbr	Mr. Schroeder-cross	485
2	home?		
3	A	A cookout held on the lawn	
4	Q	I do not want to fence with you on words	-
5	A	No, I was not at a cookout held on a lawn.	
6	Ω	I do not want to fence with you but did you	ı have ·
7	A	That is the word you are using.	
8	Q	But in substance did you set up a grill on	the
9	lawn?		
10	λ	No, I did not.	
11		MR. COHN: I have nothing further.	
12		MR. RICH: Nothing further.	
13		THE COURT: All right, you may step down.	
14		(Witness excused.)	
15		THE COURT: Can you cross examine Mrs. Schro	eder?
16		MR. COHN: Yes.	
17	АВВУ	SCHROEDER, resumed.	
18	CROSS EXAMINATION		
19	BY MR. COIN:		
20	Q	Mrs. Schroeder, there is no question at all	in
21	your mind	that Mr. Talmadge, on the receipt of this b	unch
22	of licenses, called you up and said what you testified		
23	about in	your direct conversation, is there?	
24	A	No doubt.	

There is also no doubt in your mind that you

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Mrs. Schroeder-cross



THE WITNESS: That is right.

THE COURT: And it continued to be under the

Musicor label after the new licenses, right?

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COHN: And the provisions of those licenses
I think we have in the record, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, we do.

MR. COHN: Is that right, Mr. Rich?

Each and every one of them is "manufactured and sold", not "manufactured"?

THE COURT: Yes, that is clear.

BY MR. COHN:

- Q And also, Mrs. Schroeder, were you familiar with the fact when you signed the license that there was a specific provision under those licenses which inured to the benefit of successors and assigns?
 - A I read the licenses before I signed them.
- Q And the fact was that each license said "manufactured and sold", read "manufactured and sold", you would have read that before you signed each license?
 - A Yes.
 - Q And the fact is that each one stated -THE COURT: I assume that anything she signed is

THE COURT: You can go into that on redirect.

I would like you to go back and read the question

I would like to know in what sense he is using "successor".

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(Record read.)

about "successor".

MR. COHN: I will start again.

THE COURT: Yes.

I want to go to the telephone conversation. Where Mr. Talmadge called you and said, "I have a batch of new licenses; why, when the United Artists licenses are there" -- what did you say to him?

- The United Artists licenses did not govern --
- No. I want to know what you said. 0
- A This is what I said.
- 0 You said that?

The United Artists license couldn't govern and didn't govern because they were issued directly from us to United Artists. They were the licensee, they were the ones who were manufacturing and distributing the records, they were the ones who were paying us royalties. Now there was another company entirely, another corporation, and we don't accept licenses given to one company all of sudden being used by another company -- even know, if I issue a license to RCA --

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Mrs. Schroeder-cross



a notation.

- Q How would you make the notation?
- A There would be some -- on the face of the license that this license supersedes one that had been issued previously to Musicor.
- Q The fact of the matter is that unless there is such a notation you would agree that the "do not super-sede" clause applies?
 - A Only in relation to Musicor.
 - Q I understand that.

MR. RICH: Can I ask that that question be rephrased? There was a rephrasing --

THE COURT: She interprets this language as affecting only licenses issued previously to the same company. That is her position. We have had it.

You have another position. You say that that limitation, so to speak, is not in the license.

MR. COHN: In the license.

THE COURT: That is a problem for me to worry about.

Now do I understand, Mrs. Schroeder, that you instructed the Harry Fox office in the fall of 1964 to issue only "manufactured" licenses to Musicor?

A Yes.

Q Isn't it a fact that during 1965, 1966, 1967,
1968 and 1969 the Harry Fox office, acting as agent for
January, Sealark and other companies controlled by you
and your husband issued a series of "manufactured and sold"
licenses to Musicor?

A If they did it was due to their inefficiency, most unfortunately.

Well, didn't you review the licenses?

A No, I am afraid that as an organization grows, as our organization grew, I could not look at each and every license, and our organization has grown considerably.

Had I seen it I certainly would have called the Fox office and had them reissue the license in an appropriate manner.

Q Do you agree that Mr. Talmadge faces the same mechanocal problem you did with regard to reviewing the terms of each license?

A No, I would expect that a record company has peopel who are authorized to review the licenses and take care of that.

Q You say that the responsibility is one someone at the other end, the manufacturing end, but not on the end of the one issuing the license?

A That is right. If I am willing to accept

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what has bee, signed by me or my agent signed it on my behalf, the other side should be willing to.

Q You are willing to accept the manufactured and sold license issued by Harry Fox in this case?

A Unfortunately, if they were inefficient enough to issue a manufactured and sold, we will have to leave it up to the Court to decide whether it was right or wrong.

Q Do you now know, since the case began, including the pretrial, that the fact is that Harry Fox over a four and one half year period issued a series of manufactured and sold licenses to Musicor?

A I thought there were a few. I wasn't really aware -- at this time I can't remember back through the years. I wasn't aware that there was a significant amount.

- Q When did this first come to your attention?
- I can't say.
- Can you tell us approximately or just within the last few months or five years?

Oh, no, I wouldsay when we were involved in litigation.

I am afraid I can't.

- 0 A few years ago?
- Possibly. A
- Did you write to Harry Fox? 0

Q Did your attorneys or accountants discuss it

attorneys or accountants who received the copy.

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with you?

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- A Only to say that they had the information and they were holding onto it until it was necessary to use it in litigation.
- Q Did they tell you that the Fox office had sharply challenged reserves --
 - A No.
 - Q They did not?
 - A No.
- MR. RICH Objection to any communication between attorney and client.
- THE COURT: Is this about an attorney?

 I thought this was Fox.
 - MR. RICH: I thoughtshe said the attorney.
- MR. COHN: No, she said the accountants and attorneys.
- THE WITNESS: I am sorry, I thought you meant Fox, too.
- MR.RICH: The question I think was directed to the attorneys.
 - MR.COHN: I think she said that the Fox report --
 - MR. RICH: May we have the question re-read?
- MR. COHN: I can tell you. She said the report went not to her but to her attorneys and accountants and she discussed it with them. I am now asking her, in the

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course of the discussion with the attorneys and the accountants whether or not they told her that Fox was taking sharp issue with the reserves.

MR. RICH: Objection.

THE COURT: I see no provilege. Overruled.

- A Now I understand. I don't recall.
- Q You don't know one way or the other?
- A No.
- Q The minute you would have heard the word "reserves" you would have said "Who cares about reserves. Our license is manufactured, and it couldn't be reserves".
 - A Right.
 - Q Did you ever say that?
- A I said that but I don't know whether I said it at that time. I don't want to tell you when I am not sure.
- Q When is the first time that you ever said to Harry Fox office "You people are auditing and considering reserves. That is wrong, because I am not licensed to be just manufactured", and "reserves would be another manufacturer."

When did you say that in substance, to whom and on what date?

A I said to Al Berman "Don't audit on our behalf.



Dont' include us in the audit. We are not to be included in the audit."

They were my agents.

O Mrs. Schroeder, didn't you testify to the exact contrary, that you told Mr. Berman at the time of the first audit, "We want to know exactly what the picture is, because we might be preparing some litigation and we want an audit. We want to know what the figures are as they pertain to us"?

A I believe I said that if their auditors had any information with regard to the audit that referred to our firms I would certainly like to know about it because it wouldbe helpful in the litigation, but I did not use the words you just used.

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Mrs. Schroeder-cross

Q All right. Taking your word, after you told

Fox you wanted to know about this, it was after that that

Fox sent a copy of this audit report to your representative;

is that right?

A I presume so.

Q Can't you recall now that your representatives told you that the major disputed figure in the whole report involved reserves? You can't recall one way or the other on that?

A No, I wouldn't have taken into consideration reserves or what they had to say, nor would my advisers because we were unconcerned with the audit as far as the audit was concerned; we were only interested in that information to use in the litigation.

THE COURT: Can we shortcut this? I understood you to say that you talked to Mr. Berman in early 1965, at that time you were already having some problems with Talmadge, right?

THE WITNESS: Right.

BY THE COURT:

Q And at that time you discussed, among other things, the possibility of an audit, right?

A Mr. William Lazarow.

Q Okay. And you sent your own auditor in early

1965, right?

A That's right.

Q Okay. But you also told us, I believe, that if there was to be any audit conducted by the Fox office, you would want to be informed of the specific information uncovered by your companies?

A Right.

Q Okay. Now, we know that there was an audit conducted in 1968 and that there was specific information developed in that audit about your companies?

A Right.

Ω We have that document. Were you informed of that specific information pursuant to the request that you had made to Mr. Berman?

A The information was given not to me but to--I'm pretty sure it was my attorney.

Q What's his name?

A Walter Hofer, Hofer & Rich.

Q Was that information relayed to you by those attorneys?

A Not specific information. We didn't sit down and analyze that information.

O Mrs. Schroeder, I don't have time for whether it's specific or general, and I don't care whether you sat

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Mrs. Schroeder-cross

filed in October alleges that there was a discrepancy because they filed to follow the manufactured formula. So at least as of that time they were complaining and if they learned about the May audit, you know, I don't know where that gets us.

MR. COHN: It gets us here, your Honor. The testimony of the witness saying only manufactured. You have a series of--you have the custom and usage in the industry; you have the common sense that somebody doesn't pay \$150,000 to be bankrupted the next day--

THE COURT: Let's focus on this.

MR. COHN: Okay. And then you have on top of that, that you have the agent, the Fox office conducts itself on a manufactured and sold basis, comes up with a reserve figure. There has to be some point in life, we are now four years after this whole thing started, and some point during the four years and some point after the four years—

THE COURT: I'm just focusing on on her knowledge from May of '68 on.

Anything else, Mr. Cohn?

MR. COHN: Yes, your Honor.

BY MR. COHN:

Q By the way, I believe you testified that you did

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not until I guess it was around December sometime that Musicor under Mr. Talmadge's exclusive ownership was in business issuing recordings on its own?

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A I didn't say that.

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Q I thought you said that it what triggered off the--

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A He was certainly manufacturing other records, but as far as the records that had been distributed by United Artists, I did not know the cutoff date of United Artists manufacture and distribution and the date upon which Musicor under Mr. Talmadge's direction manufactured and distributed those same records.

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O Do you read Billboard an industry publication?

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A Not too much.

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Q You don't?

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A I don't have time for it, unfortunately.

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Q Is it received after you subscribe to it?

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A Absolutely.

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Q Is it received in your office?

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A Yes.

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Q Placed on your desk?

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A No.

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Q Did you read a front page story on September 19, 1964 in Billboard concerning Musicor Publishing?

THE COURT: What's the name of the publication?
MR. COHN: Billboard.

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Q By the way, Billboard is the standard publication in the music and record publishing business, isn't it?

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A It's one of several publications in the music business.

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Q Is it one of the leading ones?

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A Absolutely.

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Q Is it good enough so that you subscribe to it, isn't it?

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A Certainly. We subscribe to all of them.

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Ω Did you see a publication on the front page of September 19, 1974 Billboard concerning Musicor Publishing under its own label?

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A I would say that I didn't.

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You did not see it. You say it was not till sometime in December that you knew that Musicor under Mr. Talmadge was doing its own manufacturing and producing?

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A I really have to repeat my answer. I said that I certainly knew that Musicor was entitled to produce new recordings and manufacture and distribute them, but that there were the old recordings manufactured and distributed by United Artists, which is something else.

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Q By the way, the producer's agreement which Mr.

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Mrs. Schroeder-cross

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A I'm explaining why it was put into the agreement.

Q Doesn't that paragraph, this was a production agreement, right?

A That's right.

Q So that from this date on, under certain terms and conditions Aaron Schroeder will produce certain recordings for Musicor?

A That's right.

Q And this paragraph which Mr. Rich called your attention to appears in that agreement, does it not?

A That's correct.

Q Let me ask you this, by the way, Mrs. Schroeder. You heard Mr. Moelis' testimony?

A Yes, I did.

Q Were you the one with whom Mr. Moelis had the conversation referred to in his letter, rather than Mr. Schroeder?

A I don't exactly recall that conversation.

Q Do you know Mr. Moelis?

A Yes, I do.

Q Well, do you deny the conversation with Mr. Moelis in the course of which you confirmed to him that the rate on pre-1964 albums was to be a penny and a half?

eljp

Mrs. Schroeder-cross



A Yes, we would never agree by telephone with anyone.

Q Not what we would do, do you deny telling it, confirming to Mr. Moelis that Aaron Schroeder agrees to a penny and a half rate on pre-1964 recordings?

A Yes.

Q Did you know that Mr. Moelis was Mr. Talmadge's attorney at this time?

A Yes, certainly.

Q Do you recall the conversation?

A I recall conversations about rates with Mr. Talmadge. I recall conversations with Mr. Talmadge's attorneys, Mr. Asher and Mr. Moelis. I can't pinpoint whether it was Mr. Moelis or Mr. Asher or both on the telephone with us. I can't tell you if Mr. Talmadge was also on that telephone call or if it was a few telephone calls.

Q In other words, I gather the substance of all of that is you are not in a position to confirm or deny--

A A particular conversation.

Q Yes.

A No, I can confirm that conversations were held with all of them.

Ω But you can't confirm this particular one?

A No.

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Mrs. Schroeder-cross



BY THE COURT:

On this Exhibit 20, paragraph 14 it says any and all mechanical royalties which may become due hereunder from the company to Schroeder--skipping a few words--in respect of any master recordings produced hereunder shall be at full statutory rate.

The language I want to ask you about is, any master recordings produced hereunder. That means under the production agreement, right?

- A That's right.
- Q Okay. Now, that would apply to new songs produced by your husband, right?
 - A Yes.
- Q It would not apply to the reissue of old recordings, would it?
- A No, it was specifically left out. We didn't agree to it.
- Q Wait a minute. Please. Because when I first read this, frankly, I didn't understand how general or how limited.
- A That is for new recordings, yes, under this contract.

THE COURT: I understand that.

BY MR. COHN:

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Q Mrs. Schroeder, I understood you to say, and
maybe I was wrong, that there was some prohibition against
cross collateralization in any of the licenses which we
have been discussing in this case.

Can you point to any such provision in any license? The United Artists licenses, Harry Fox licenses-

THE COURT: Please. Let's not have this witness interpreting the document.

MR. COHN: I would ask her if she can point to any of them in which she can point to a provision again cross collateralization.

A Absolutely. For a specific record number, and I can only take returns on that record number. And that is common knowledge in the industry.

THE COURT: You can take returns on a record number?

THE WITNESS: On that record.

THE COURT: Where does it say you can take returns only on a specific record? Here is the license.

THE WITNESS: It is issued for a specific record number right here. That is the reason we put the record number on a license.

THE COURT: The thing that confuses me is, when you said you can only take returns for the specific record

number. Maybe I am missing something, and I don't want to have you worried about interpreting documents.

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THE WITNESS: Cross collateralization he is talking about --

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THE COURT: Please. Am I missing something? Is there any language about taking returns only on specific record numbers on the licenses?

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THE WITNESS: In relation to cross collateralization.

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THE COURT: In relation to anything.

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THE WITNESS: That is what I am talking about.

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He can't get a record--I am not understanding--

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THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Cohn.

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I think your answer to his Honor's question is, there is nothing in the license that you are referring to, custom or --

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It has nothing to do with custom. The license is for a specific recording.

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There is nothing, just to end this area, there is nothing you can point to in the license that says there cannot be cross collateralization?

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THE COURT: I don't think there is, Mr. Cohn. I have looked at it. Unless it is implicit or something.

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By the way, you tied that in with the return

2 | picture; is that right?

A What did you mean by cross collateralization?

THE COURT: Please, I tell you, we have to end this trial. Maybe Mr. Cohn--please don't ask Mr. Cohn questions. You answer. If you don't understand the question--

Q The last question, you interpret the cross collateralization as you have told us as with reference to returns of a particular recording; is that right?

A There is nothing that can affect one recording to the other, by license.

Q With reference to returns?

A Whether it is returns or anything else.

As a matter of fact, you used the word returns in answering his Honor before; the fact is, if it were an intention of the parties if it be a limitation to manufacture, there could never even be any discussion or possibility of returns, could there?

A That's right.

THE COURT: Why did you refer to returns, then?

THE WITNESS: I was answering his question on cross collateralization.

THE COURT: Was it your understanding that there could be under these licenses, there could be credits for

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returns in the case of returns of the specific record?

THE WITNESS: If the license provided for it,
yes.

THE COURT: It would have to specifically pro-

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Anything else?

BY MR. COHN:

Q By the way, United Artists, you referred to a number of times to when United Artists had the license. The United Artists didn't manufacture itself, did it?

A They ordered the manufacture of Musicor under Mr. Schroeder, the identity of Musicor. We never had anything to do with the manufacture of records physically.

Q As a matter of fact, United Artists was a distributor, was it not?

A The distributor and they ordered the manufacture, yes.

MR. COHN: That's all, your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. RICH:

Q Mrs. Schroeder, there was some testimony before on a question, I don't know if it was in context or not.

It said whether or not Musico: was a successor of United

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:	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Straus, please.		
3	SEYMOUR STRAUS, recalled.		
4			
5	MR. COHN: Your Honor, may I put on my short		
6	witness?		
7	THE COURT: Okay. Who is that?		
8	MR. COHN: Krasilovsky.		
9	THE COURT: All right.		
10			
11	MARVIN WILLIAM KRASILOVSKY,		
12	having been called as a witness on behalf of the		
13	defendants, was duly sworn and testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION		
14			
15	BY MR. COHN:		
16	Q Mr. Krasilovsky, are you a member of the Bar?		
17	A Yes, I am.		
	Q For how long a period have you been?		
18	A Since 1949 originally, in a different juris-		
19	diction. 1953 in this jurisdiction.		
20	Q What is your specialty?		
21	A Music copyright law.		
22	Q How long a period of time have you been practic-		
23	ing in connection with music copyright law?		
24	A Since approximately 1954.		
25	Q Did you ever hear of a book called The Business		
	and business		

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Musicor and United Artists.

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THE COURT: October 5, 1960. Look, Mr. Rich, I don't want to spend a lot of time on this. I thought this was one of the basic agreements in the case, and I know it was identified earlier.

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MR. RICH: It was identified earlier, your Honor. It was discussed earlier. Earlier. I don't believe there was any testimony, although I'm not quite sure if Mr. Talmadge had touched on it briefly. I don't feel as though a 1960 agreement between U.A. and Musicor is at all relevant to this lawsuit, to any of the issues.

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THE COURT: What is Exhibit Z?

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MR. RICH: Isn't that the agreement, your Honor, with United Artists and Musicor?

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THE COURT: I will overrule the objection and receive it.

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MR. RICH: Your Honor, may I just make sure

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which one this is?

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THE COURT: That is what it says.

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MR. RICH: That is a 1960 agreement.

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THE COURT: Yes.

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(Defendants' Exhibit Z was received in evidence.)

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I want to direct your attention to the language at the end of the term of the agreement. United Artists

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writes with respect to the master's cease, except, however, that United Artists may continue to sell its inventory of Musicor Records for six months thereafter. Have you noted that?

A I previously noted that during a recess in the trial.

Q Thank you.

A I--

MR. RICH: There is no question before you, Mr. Krasilovsky.

MR. COHN: Your Honor, would you have the exhibit of the agreement between Musicor and United Artists in 1964? Do you have the number of that exhibit?

THE COURT: That is Y, and I think I have a copy. October 7, 1964?

MR. COHN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. This isn't the original, but I will provide it (handing).

Q I would now like to refer you to Exhibit Y in evidence, which is an agreement dated October 7, 1964 concerning the taking over of United Artists rights by Musicor as of a certain date.

MR. RICH: I will object to that characterization, your Honor. The agreement will speak for itself.

Krasilovsky-direct



THE COURT: What is your question, Mr. Cohn?

Q Would you examine that, please?

THE COURT: Are you referring to that para-

graph 6?

MR. COHN: I am really referring to the whole agreement, your Honor.

A All right, I have.

Q All right. Mr. Krasilovsky, drawing upon your expertise in the industry and in this field of law, did Musicor become the successor to United Artists with reference to the licenses from the Schroeder interests to United Artists?

MR. RICH: Objection, your Honor. Obviously the agreement speaks for itself and your Honor will have to interpret the language that is used in that particular agreement. The witness is being called upon to interpret language, which is your Honor's phase.

THE COURT: I will overrule the objection.

A I am quite familiar with the distribution deal.

Exclusive distribution deal is exemplified by Exhibit Z.

The right to continue to distribute and sell ceased under

Exhibit Y and the successor in distributing and selling

of the masters referred to is clearly given up to the

addressee, which is Musicor Record Corporation.

eljp Krasilovsky-direct

Ω As of October, 1964?

A As of, the language says in the first sentence of item 1, October 7, 196--

THE COURT: What exhibit?

THE WITNESS: Of Exhibit Y. I believe it says October 7, 1964.

THE COURT: Okay.

Your testimony is as of that date on their acquisition of the rights to the masters, Musicor became the successor under the terms of the licenses to United Artists?

A Musicor became the successor of the rights that previously were exercised and owned or controlled by United Artists.

Q Just one more thing. There's been a lot of testimony in this case concerning the terms manufactured and manufactured and sold. With respect to mechanical licenses, drawing again upon your expertise, what is the custom and usage in the industry with respect to a provision concerning manufactured, versus manufactured and sold?

A In my experience in dealing with music publishers, record companies and other interested parties, manufactured and sold is the general manner of licensing



and collecting from a normal business relationship.

With relation to bootleggers or near bankrupt or dangerously small manufacturers, it has been the practice of many of my clients to give a very rare instance of

a manufactured license--

Q With the exception of the general categories you have mentioned, people who you described as industry bootleggers and companies near bankruptcy, the provision is manufactured and sold?

A That's right.

MR. COHN: No further questions, your Honor.

exception. There is one prominent company called the Sam Fox Company which I feel of recent date has just generally taken an attitude they want to have a manufactured license. That was told to mo within the last two months by Mr. Al Berman. It is one of the exceptional clients among his many that has this policy.

THE COURT: The Sam--

THE WITNESS: The Sam Fox Company. No relation to the Harry Fox Agency.

THE COURT: You focused on paragraph 1 in Exhibit Y about this successor point. My understanding of the facts is that there were licenses issued to United

Artists for particular compositions to be embodied in particular records; right?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

THE COURT: United Artists had the right, I guess the exclusive right to distribute those particular records?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Now we come along to October, 1964 and Mr. Talmadge has left United Artists and there is going to be a kind of transfer of, I am just speaking roughly, a transfer of rights, and so forth, to Musicor from United Artists. I am just speaking very roughly, right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: If there was a master recording and if there were tapes and other items related to those records referred to in the United Artists licenses, some disposition would have to be made of all that material, right? You'd have to decide who has a right to have it; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Who has a right to possess the stampers of the master tapes and to take the inventory.

There was some discussion of selloff of inventory in the paper I just looked at. The right to reproduce from the master is different from the inventory of items previously

reproduced and in the warehouse.

THE COURT: Okay. What I want to know is, what does this paragraph I relate to, and I guess the distinction I'm interested in the right to handle the existing inventory or keep on making more records of this particular record number, and I am distinguishing that from making some new record of the same composition.

The last item you mentioned is completely irrelevant to any distribution deal except—it is to, excuse me, in my hasty reading of Exhibit Z, the large agreement, in my hasty reading of that, it seemed there was some exclusive right to become the exclusive distributor of future masters that would be produced in a studio thereafter. The particular document you are now referring to Exhibit Z—

THE COURT: No, I have Y.

THE WITNESS: Exhibit Y is the short one, the termination, it says—in my hasty reading of it I noticed as of the close of business on October 7, 1964 the undersigned's right to distribute and sell Musicor record inventory in the U.S.A. as distinguished from the undersigned's right to distribute and sell through the Columbia Record Club—well, that is a completely different matter.

THE COURT: I guess we don't have to worry about

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THE WITNESS: "Shall cease." I am reading the first sentence of paragraph 1 of Exhibit Y.

THE COURT: I have to keep getting oriented on the facts of this case. I will ask Mr. Rich and Mr. Cohn, the new licenses, did they—the so-called new licenses of October and December and so forth, in 1964 did they simply involve the rerecording of exactly the same records on exactly the same labels? Didn't they?

MR. COHN: Yes.

MR. RICH: First of all, there were two different categories. Some were new recordings that had not been recorded prior to the purchase agreement or to October --or to June, 1964.

THE COURT: I am talking about the ones involved in our case.

MR. COHN: The answer is yes, your Honor, it was a reissue.

THE COURT: I have been assuming that we were talking about the same compositions, the same records, the same label, isn't that correct?

MR. COHN: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Mr. Rich?

MR. RICH: Yes. I don't know if --

THE COURT: Is the answer yes?

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MR. RICH: I don't know if the label--

THE WITNESS: It's the same composition. It's the same recording but I don't know if the label is identical. I don't know whether it says hasicor or United Artists. But it is the same recording.

THE COURT: And except for possibly taking off United Artists'name somewhere, it's the same label; it's the Musicor label?

MR. RICH: Yes.

THE COURT: And this would be done by using the same master or whatever you do and just making more records from that master, right?

MR. RICH: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Does this paragraph 1 in Exhibit Y, according to the interpretation, I know it doesn't bind me, but I am just interested, from this United Artists gives to Musicor the inventory, right?

THE WITNESS: It seems so.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: The footnote refers to an inventory item.

THE COURT: And also it turns over all master recordings and other things used by the understand, namely,

United Artists, in the manufacture of Musicor records, right?

THE WITNESS: It seems so.

THE COURT: What that means is those physical things are turned over to Musicor, right?

THE WITNESS: Together with the tangible right of reproduction thereafter and distribution. The physical and plus intangibles--

THE COURT: Where does it say that?

THE WITNESS: The right to distribute.

THE COURT: Where does it say that?

It says right to distribute and sell Musicor record inventory.

THE WITNESS: See, I'd have to inspect it closer to see if what I judge to be a standard distribution deal is expressed here.

THE COURT: It says in fact, the first sentence is, United Artists' right to distribute and sell Musicor record inventory shall cease. That is the first sentence.

It's the second sentence which talks about turning over whatever is to be turned over. It is very important apparently to decide whether this somehow transfers to Musicor or assigns to Musicor the right, the license right to keep on producing, whether it makes then Musicor

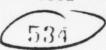
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eljp Krasilovsky-direct responsible for royalties on future records made; do you get me? THE WITNESS: I do. THE COURT: You look at the document with that in mind. MR. COHN: Your Honor, with your permission I was also going to call the witness' attention from Exhibit, I guess this is Y, isn't it--no, this is ZZ in evidence. No, I'm scrry, this is Y. Would you also look at this, please, Mr. Krasilovsky? THE COURT: What is that--MR. COHN: That is paragraph 6.

THE COURT: You look at the whole agreement, Mr. Krasilovsky.



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THE COURT: Since the witness has to study the document we will recess for a few minutes while I take the bail application matter in the robing room.

(At this juncture a criminal matter was taken in the robing room.)

BY MR. COHN:

Mr. Krasilovsky, having examined Exhibit Y and Exhibit ZZ, can you give his Honor -- can you refer his Honor to the passages based upon which you reached a conclusion that Musicor became the successor to United Artists --

THE COURT: No, I asked him a different question. I asked him to examine this agreement, and we all can see that it provides for the turnover of the physical master recordings and so forth, but I asked you if, on the basis of your knowledge of the industry, if that is relevant here, if you can tell me whether this agreement means that the license rights are assigned or transferred to Musicor and the responsibilities for paying royalties thereunder.

That is my question.

THE WITNESS: I noticed particularly the end of paragraph 1 and the full body of paragraph 6.

The end of paragraph 1 says that they will turn

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over the basic materials from which more records are made, master recordings, mothers, stampers, plates, separations, slicks, art work and other items used by the undersigned in the manufacture of Musicor records.

Now that implies that they are contemplating future manufacture.

Then on item 6 they say "We will turn over to you the reserves we have held under our mechanical licenses" -- that is monetary reserves -- "and you are going to take full and complete responsibility for paying the mechanical licensors or any moneys that are then owing or thereafter to be owned".

That is the way I interpret this, and I believe that that ans that there is a reference to a mechanical license and that Musicor becomes a successor thereunder.

THE COURT: All right.

MR.COHN: I have nothing further.

THE COURT: All right. Any cross examination?
CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. RICH:

Mr. Krasilovsky, isn't it a fact that in many, if not most agreements made with a corporate entity or an individual that there is language that the contract is binding on the successors and assigns of the corporate

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mkbr 3 Krasilovsky-cross 536 entity? Isn't that correct?

A In many boiler plate contracts, whether it is real estate or music, that phrase is used.

Q Right, and as that phrase is generally used, doesn't it mean that if someone or a party or a corporation purchases or acquires that particular company or that -- well, let us say the company itself -- in other words, in the particular case under the United Artist license agreement, that if another company acquires United Artists Records, Inc., this license -- and the assets of United Artists were transferred to that company, that other company would be a successor and assign, isn't that correct?

THE COURT: May I interrupt you? Let me just ask -- and you may then go back to this , Mr. Rich.

Do you have that Exhibit Y?

THE WITNESS: It was taken back.

THE COURT: All right.

THE COURT: Looking at paragraph No. 6 it says "On or before January 15, 1965" --

It must be --

A VOICE: 1964.

THE COURT: Well, I think it is a typo, and it has been correct -- "the undersigned shall account to you", meaning United Artists shall account to Musicor --

"for all royalty reserves" and so forth.

That deals with the question of reserves.

THE WITNESS: With the closeout of accounts.

THE COURT: Right.

THE WITNESS: Right.

THE COURT: And that would not in itself mean that there is an assignment.

THE WITNESS: That does not constitute an assignment in and of itself.

THE COURT: You are focusing on the next sentence, right, so far as paragraph No. 6 is concerned.

THE WITNESS: The next sentence reads:

"You agree to be solely responsible for any mechanical copyright royalties then or thereafter claimed in respect of any U.S.A. sales at any time."

THE COURT: That does not end the quote to me, because it says "sales at any time of Musicor Records by the undersigned or its distributors or licensees."

Is it not correct that that sentence refers to the responsibility of Musicor for royalties on any sales by United Artists? That is what is meant by "by the undersigned", doesn't it?

THE WITNESS: Now that you call my attention to it I see the direction.

THE COURT: Okay. So when you gave your answer

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industry practice, your Honor.

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before you had not taken into account that language I just read to you. THE WITNESS: Well, I was talking more about

THE COURT: Well, I am focusing on the agree-

Thank you very much, but I think I have to interpret the agreement, and we will have another witness now.

Thank you.

Let us go to Mr. Straus.

MR. COHN: I am not going to call Mr. Steinberg, by the way.

THE COURT: Who?

MR. COHN: The detective, your Honor.

THE COURT: That really won't help me.

You mean about the cookout and all that?

MR. COHN: About going to the restaurant, the cookout and conducting business.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, we have no objection to him going on the stand.

MR. COHN: If you think it will not be helpful --

MR. RICH: Your Honor, we have no objection to the

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Krasilovsky-cross

tective going on the stand to testify.

THE COURT: All right, let us have the tective.

MR. COHN: If you don't want the cookout, y.

> THE COURT: Let us have Mr. Straus now. (Witness excused.)

Y M O U R S T R A U S, having been previously sworn, resumed and testified as follows:

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Rich, let's go. ECT EXAMINATION (Continued)

MR. RICH:

When you were on the stand the last time, Straus, you were referring to a stipulation that was ered into between the parties that encompasses in the script, at the session of June 16, 1975 -- you may r to that transcript if you need to.

Will you wait one second while I get the copy to refer to it.

(Witness examines.)

THE COURT: All right, go ahead, Mr. Rich.

Mr. Straus, I call your attention to item No. 13 which appears on page 169. This was with regard to the plaintiffs' claim of \$17,135.17, which is stipulated is

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	THE COURT: I can read the stipulation.
	MR. RICH: I am not reading the stipulation.
	THE COURT: If you question him I will get it.
• (I do not understand why he even asked to testify about that
7	particular point.
8	MR. RICH: Well, your Honor
9	THE COURT: What is your question?
10	Q Mr. Straus, did you calculate the interest on
11	\$17,135.17?
12	THE COURT: What do you mean by "calculate"?
13	MR. RICH: Your Honor, it is stipulated that amount
14	of money is due. At one point
15	THE COURT: If I rule in in your favor I will
16	simply provide that there will be interest from a certain
17	date, and you can calculate it. I will fix the percentage.
18	MR. RICH: All right. I did not understand that.
19	About a week ago or two weeks ago you asked that Mr. Straus
20	calculate it, and I thought you wanted me to go into it
21	while he is on the stand.
22	THE COURT: No, of course not.
23	MR. RICH: All right.
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MR. RICH: Okay, I misunderstood.

THE COURT: Let us pass that. What is next?

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THE COURT: What is next? Let us get to the next one.

Q Now with regard to Item No. 15, and this is concerning the cross-collateralization, Mr Straus, there is a claim of the plaintiff for \$7,283.56.

Will you please advise the Court as to how you computed that sum?

A I went through the royalty statements submitted by Musicor for the period from December 1964, I believe, to the beginning of 1972, and added up the amounts they deducted for returns which were applied against positive royalty reports — in other words, returns against sales, returns of one record against sales of another record.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this: You went through the royalty statements of Musicor?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: And those royalty statements are -I do not think we have used that term, but just briefly,
what is a royalty statement?

THE WITNESS: It is a statement submitted by Musicor to the publisher stating the amount of royalties, the royalty rate and the royalty paid.

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THE COURT: You have copies of those with you?
THE WITNESS: Yes.

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THE COURT: Just as a matter of practice, do

I understand correctly that in some instances royalties

are paid on a particular license?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: And on sales made, right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: And then at a later point on that particular record under that particular license there are returns to Musicor?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: So you are telling us that when those returns come in they, meaning Musicor, on their royalty statements have a minus figure, meaning that they believe they paid too much royalties the first time and they are deducting now, after the returns have been received; right?

THE WITNESS: Pight, from different records.

THE COURT: But the minus figures in those statements relate to the particular record on which the royalties had previously been paid and the returns have now come back, isn't that right?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

MR. RICH: Are we talking about the same record?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

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THE COURT: On those statemen's they have a bunch of plus figures where on other records, they admit that royalties are due, isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

THE COURT: And they simply subtract the minus figures representing what they believe were excess royalties paid because of the returns from the positive figures representing royalties due, is that right?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: And your figure is based upon -you have simply added up negative figures from the royalty
statement, is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

THE COURT: Why don't you put in evidence those royalty statements, Mr. Rich?

MR. RCH: Yes, your Honor. I offer them in evidence -- I would like to have them marked for identification first.

I am marking for identification, so that the record is meaningful, your Honor, a group of Musicor royalty statements issued --

THE COURT: We do not have to have a description; just get them marked.

MR. COHN: No objection to any of these.

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THE COURT: That is right, I am sure there 'sn't. What is the next exhibit?

THE CLERK: 23.

(Plaintiffs' Exhibit 23 was received in evidence.)

THE COURT: You know from the stipulation in our prior discussions that it was necessary for you, if you are going to sustain one branch of the plaintiffs' argument, to apprise me of the items in this claim which relate to the licenses which have a "manufactured" language.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Can you do that or is there an agreement as to that?

THE WITNESS: The amount, your Honor -- I went through these statements again and I selected the record numbers here on the basis of records manufactured and sold for each period, and that total came out to \$666.40. That relates to --

MR. COHN: Your Monor, to save a little time I think we can stipulate all of these figures as broken down between "manfuactured" and "manufactured and sold" on a schedule prepared by Mr. Straus.

THE COURT: Excellent, wonder 11. That is exactly what we need.

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MR. COHN: Okay.

THE COURT: Let us have that marked as the next Court's exhibit.

(Document marked Court's Exhibit B.)

THE COURT: That eliminates that problem.

Now can we go to the next question, Mr. Rich.

I want to know, Mr. Rich -- I assume this is still correct, as far as you are concerned.

MR. RICH: Yes, it is, your Honor.

THE COURT: Fine. Now let us go to the next point.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, so that I understand Mr. Cohn's concession, is he conceding --

MR. COHN: I do not think it is a concession. It is a stipulation.

THE COURT: It is a stipulation, and it is perfectly plain. The scheduling which you submitted in Mr. Straus' letter earlier is correct as to the breakdown.

MR. RICH: Yes.

THE COURT: And as far as the question, it is simply a question of law for me whether the setoff cross collateral is allowed, and that is all the evidence we need on that point.

Let us go to the next one.

MR. RICH: With regard to Item No. 18 -- (examining).

THE COURT: I do not think we need anything on that.

MR. RICH: That is why I am checking it, your Honor. There might be some other points.

MR. COHN: Your Honor, I think on this, about the free records, I do not think there is any contention that there is any backup material.

THE COURT: Just give me a second on this.

I do not think we need anything on it.

It is on page 174 of the transcript of June 5th, and the claim as stated there is "on the so-called 1000 series of 45 rpm records there were quantities of records which were manufactured and sold and later returned.

It is stipulated that these records were indeed returned and were not resold".

The only issue there is the issue, the basic issue of whether they are entitled to royalties on records manufactured or manufactured and sold. You need no other proof on that.

MR. COHN: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.